

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1933



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK
FOR COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, an American Quarterly Review, edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. \$5.00 a year.

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FOREWORD

THE demand for the POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD has proved to be so widespread that it has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The Political Handbook is designed to meet this need for special information.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but in every case the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., and Thacher Winslow, who have most ably assisted with the checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the Political Handbook will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

PURPOSE

The Council on Foreign Relations provides a continuous conference on the international aspects of America's political, economic, and financial problems. Its membership, limited in number, is made up of men of many professions.

The Council's round-table meetings and dinners for distinguished American and foreign guests afford an opportunity for discussion of the American attitude toward current international problems.

The Council is not a trade organization and has no connection with any political party.

The Council publishes the quarterly review, *FOREIGN AFFAIRS*, under the editorship of Hamilton Fish Armstrong. *FOREIGN AFFAIRS* has established itself as the most authoritative review dealing with international relations.

The Council also carries on a program of research. The research staff prepares an annual survey of the foreign relations of the United States under the editorship of Walter Lippmann, an annual political handbook of the world, edited by Walter H. Mallory, and individual volumes on special international questions.

At a meeting of societies engaged in the scientific study of international relations, held in London in 1929, the Council was designated as the "national center" for such organizations in the United States.

The Council maintains its own quarters at 45 East 65th Street, New York, where all its activities are centered and where its reference library is housed.

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ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana

Area: 10,629 square miles

Population: 1,003,068 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Concentration

Appointed April 20, 1931

Premier

PANDELI EVANGJELI

PARLIAMENT

(Constituent Assembly)

Election of August 16, 1928

Speaker: KOSTA KOTTA

Number of Members 59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. Ahmed Zog, in 1924, headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly convened in August and amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Pandeli Evangjeli (Premier), Hussein Vrioni (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Milto Tutulani (Minister of Justice), Musa Juka (Minister of the Interior), Lame Kareco (Minister of Finance), Hil Mosi (Minister of Education), Izet Dibra (Minister of Public Works), and Said Toptani (Minister of National Economy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Besa	Independent.	Abdurahman Dibra (<i>Ed.</i>)
Official Gazette	Organ of Government.	Ministry of the Interior (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ora	Independent.	Halil Machi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Demokratia (Argirocastro)	Independent.	A. D. Chekrezi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazeta Shqiptare (Bari, Italy)	Supplement to the <i>Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno</i> ; devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	Xhevat Kollajxhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta e Korces (Korcha)	Political.	Soc. An. Editr. "Mediterranea" (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bujqesia (monthly)	Agricultural.	Zhan Gorguzi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Edukatae Re (monthly)	Teacher's.	Ministry of National Economy (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jurisprudenca (monthly)	Judicial.	Ministry of Education (<i>Prop.</i>)
Minerva (monthly)	Literary.	Ministry of Justice (<i>Prop.</i>)
Shekulli (monthly)	Scientific.	Nebil Chika (<i>Prop.</i>)
		American-Albanian Vocational School Alumni (<i>Prop.</i>)

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,153,119 square miles
Population: 11,441,966 (1931 estimate)

President

GENERAL AUGUSTIN P. JUSTO

Elected November 8, 1931. Assumed office February 20, 1932
for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed February 20, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of November, 1931 (nine-year term;
renewed by thirds every three years).**

President: DR. JULIO A. ROCA

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	15
Radical Antipersonalista	9
Independent Socialist	2
Progressive Democratic	2
Entre Rios Radical	2
—	—
Total	30

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of November, 1931 (four-year term;
renewed by halves every two years).*

President: JUAN F. CAFFERATA

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	64
Socialist	44
Radical Antipersonalista	21
Progressive Democratic	13
Independent Socialist	10
Entre Rios Radical	5

Total 157

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution occurred in Argentina in September, 1930, resulting in the overthrow of the government of Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen. A Provisional Government was formed on September 6, and Parliament was temporarily dissolved.

General elections were held on November 8, 1931, and the Radicals, who formerly supported Irigoyen, decided not to participate. Of the other groups the most important numerically divided into two camps, colloquially known as the "Concordancia" and the "Alianza." The Concordancia had no organic unity, but was the name applied to those who supported the candidacy of General Augustin P. Justo for president, namely, the National Democrats, whose presidential ticket was General Augustin P. Justo for president, and Dr. Julio A. Roca for vice-president, the Antipersonalist Radicals, whose ticket was General Justo for president and Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo for vice-president, and the Independent Socialists who supported Justo for president and were prepared to vote for the vice-presidential candidate of the party supporting Justo which developed the most strength. The Concordancia, generally speaking, was friendly to the revolution of 1930.

The Alianza represented a formal alliance between the Socialists and the Progressive Democrats on a united platform and with joint presidential candidates in the persons of Dr. Lisandro de la Torre (Progressive Democrat) for president and Dr. Nicolás Repetto (Socialist) for vice-president. In general, the Alianza was critical towards the revolution of 1930, the Socialists in particular never endorsed the movement.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal, military and bankruptcy laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Antonio Santamarina, Luís Duhau, Rodolfo Moreno, Matias Sanchez Sorondo, Ramon J. Cárcano, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martinez, Ramon S. Costillo, José María Bustillo, Carlos Alberto Pueyrredon and Miguel Angel Cárcano.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election for president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the right of voting to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo, Enrique S. Perez, Romulo S. Naon, Máximo Castro, Miguel Sussini, Aldo Cantoni and Alejandro Ruza.

Note: One of the strongholds of Antipersonalist Radicalism is the province of Entre Rios. The Party convention of this province selected a different presidential ticket, namely, Dr. Francisco Barroetaveña for president and Matienzo for vice-president, instead of Justo-Matienzo. Prominent leaders of Antipersonalism in Entre Rios are Eduardo Laurencena, Francisco Mihura, Luis Etchevehere and Mariano G. Calvento.

THE ALIANZA (Progressive Democrat-Socialist Alliance): Favors reforms of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal contents. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; law of expropriation based on government appraisals of the soil; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises; reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; direct and progressive income tax; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance by labor against illness and against sickness and unemployment; old age pensions; indemnification of dismissed business employees when this is not due to any fault of theirs; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Progressive Democrats — Dr. Lisandro de la Torre, Dr. Juan José Diaz Arana, Julio R. Noble, Dr. Julio Gonzalez Iramain, Dr. Augusto Rodríguez, Dr. Luciano Molinas. Socialists — Dr. Nicolás Repetto, Drs. Adolfo and Enrique Dickman, Dr. Mario Bravo and Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY: Opposes protective tariffs on articles of general consumption. Advocates direct taxes, a progressive income tax, and progressive taxes on rural properties; constitutional reforms enabling the removal of cabinet ministers by the Chamber of Deputies; separation of church and state; the breaking up of big estates; a national system of grain elevators; forty-hour week for laborers and a minimum wage; amplification of the payments received by workmen for accidents; indemnification on the basis of years of service of employees dismissed without cause; annual vacation with pay for labor; legal recognition of labor unions; gradual reduction of obligatory military service.

Leaders: Federico Pinedo, Augusto Bunge and Carlos Manacorda.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Before this Party decided not to take part in the election of November, 1931, it had nominated Marcelo Alvear and Dr. Adolfo Güemes candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency and had adopted a party platform. The latter included constitutional reforms; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time, with a view to developing national production; exoneration of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes; abolition of exportation taxes, tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, Dr. Adolfo Güemes, Dr. Fernando Saguier, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon, Dr. Mario Guido, Dr. Roberto Perry, Dr. Victor Molina, Dr. Julio Borda, Dr. Martin Noel and Diego Luis Molinari.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentina	Independent.	Peres Turner (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily.	F. Pernecco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>)
		L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	Julio J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Courier de la Plata	Independent.	René Patillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Critica (evening)	Independent.	Natalio Botana (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario (evening)	Independent; Conservative tendency. Oldest evening daily in Buenos Aires.	Dr. Norberto Lainez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Casimiro Prieto Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fronza	Independent; Conservative.	Justo Pallarés Acébal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación	Independent; widely read; good news-service.	Dr. Jorge A. Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening)	Independent.	Alberto Cordone (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	Enrique Osés (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Angel L. Sojo (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
República	Radical Antipersonalista.	Camilo Villagra (<i>Prop.</i>) Ricardo M. Pereyra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	Juan L. Mulhall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
País (Cordoba)	National Democratic.	Arturo Hipolito (<i>Dir.</i>)
Principios (Cordoba)	Catholic.	Dr. Dutari Rodriguez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior (Córdoba)	Radical.	Dr. Remonda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza)	Independent.	Luis Maria and Felipe Calle (<i>Eds.</i>)
Capital (Rosario)	Independent.	Joaquin Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tierra (Rosario)	Agrarian.	Esteban Piachanza (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Orden (Tucuman)	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald (<i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)

Population: 6,549,076 (1932 estimate)

Governor-General

SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS

Assumed office January 22, 1931

Cabinet

United Australia Party

Reorganized October 13, 1932

Prime Minister

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Six-year term: renewed by halves every three years.

President: PATRICK JOSEPH LYNCH
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	20
Labor (Federal Group)	8
United Country Party.	5
Labor (Lang Group)	1
Independent	2

Total 36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of December 19, 1931; three-year term.

Speaker: GEORGE HUGH MACKAY
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	37
United Country Party.	16
Labor (Federal Group)	14
Labor (Lang Group)	5
Independent	3

Total 75

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party is an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It has also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. It includes Nationalists, members of the Australian Party, and six former Labor members, and, except on tariff matters, works in coöperation with the United Country Party, though there is no official affiliation. Its policy favors "sane government" and opposes communism. The elimination of overlapping of Federal and State powers is advocated, and it will not raise difficulties to the efforts of the United Country Party to secure a revised constitution enabling the creation of new self-governing units within the Commonwealth. It stands for revision of the industrial and tariff systems, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. Its *external policy* includes loyalty to the

Throne, the continuance of Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, e.g. it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

Leaders: J. A. Lyons (Prime Minister and Treasurer, formerly Labor Premier of Tasmania and Labor Postmaster-General), J. G. Latham (Attorney-General, Minister for External Affairs, and Minister for Industry), H. S. Gullett (Minister for Trade and Customs), Sir George Pearce (Minister for Defence), S. M. Bruce (formerly Prime Minister, now Minister without Portfolio, Resident in London; an innovation in Dominion representation in London) and R. Archdale Parkhill (Postmaster General).

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods and lowering of the costs of production. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities. The United Country Party united with the United Australia Party during the 1931 elections to fight Labor. Owing to importance of the tariff following signing of Ottawa Agreement, its support of the present government is discriminating. It declined representation in the present cabinet when it refused the Customs portfolio for Dr. Page.

Leaders: Dr. Earle Page (leader of the Party, formerly Federal Treasurer), Thomas Paterson (formerly Minister for Markets and Transport) and Senator Charles Hardy (leader of the United Country Movement).

LABOR PARTY: The Labor Party was elected with the biggest majority on record in Federal politics in the election of 1929, but the disturbed economic condition of the country destroyed its unity within the first 18 months of its administration. A defeat in the House in November, 1931, resulted in the dissolution of Parliament and a general election which reduced the strength of the Party from 34 to 14 seats and led to the ascendancy of the United Australia Party. The Labor Party emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed an abnormally high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it favored national insurance, the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged, it reduced old age, invalid, and military pensions and maternity allowances under the stress of economic circumstances. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure government control of public finance. The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. Sir Isaac Isaacs, the present Governor-General, is the first Australian so appointed. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader.

Leaders: J. H. Scullin (leader of the Party, formerly Prime Minister), Arthur Blakeley (formerly Minister for Home Affairs), F. M. Forde (formerly Minister for Trade and Customs) and J. Barnes (leader in the Senate).

LANG GROUP: Comprising one Senator and five members of the House of Representatives, the Lang Labor group is strongly opposed to Federal Labor,

and is recruited from the Left Wing of Labor in New South Wales under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang) whose party was defeated in the New South Wales State elections in June, 1932. It has advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism.

Leaders: J. T. Lang (formerly Premier of New South Wales) (not Federal member) and J. A. Beasley (Federal leader, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry).

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	E. G. Bonney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Brisbane Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Firmen McKinnon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; liberal; authoritative paper with wide circulation.	H. R. Maughan (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) C. E. Sligo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Standard (Brisbane)	Labor; evening paper.	J. Tainton (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) M. L. Reading (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Wilson & MacKinnon (<i>Props.</i>) Roy L. Curthoys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; only evening daily in Melbourne; large circulation	Theodore Fink (<i>Dir.</i>) Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) S. H. Deamer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>) G. L. Burgoyne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Charles P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) W. H. Yelland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	
Daily Telegraph (Sydney)	Nationalist.	Associated Newspapers Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) T. Dunbabin (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman MacCauley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Nationalist; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. McCay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Morning Herald . . . (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) C. Brunson Fletcher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australasian (weekly) . . . (Melbourne)	Leading weekly of Australia.	Wilson & MacKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) W. P. Hurst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. J. Prior (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Sir Joynton Smith (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Marien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings; illustrated.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. R. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Proprs.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
Today (fortnightly) (Sydney)	National politico-economic re- view.	Errol G. Knox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest (monthly) (Sydney)	Financial.	Alex Jobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Life and Work . . . (Morpeth) (Quarterly)	Social, political and economic.	Rev. E. H. Burgmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political.	H. S. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (semi-yearly)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

The Provincial Press Association of South Australia . . . (Adelaide)	Independent; represents 42 South Australian county newspapers.	C. M. R. Dumas (<i>Pres.</i>) C. R. O'Reilly (<i>Secy.</i>)
Queensland Country Press As- sociation (Brisbane) . . .	Independent.	H. J. Manning (<i>Pres.</i>) A. E. Joseph (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association (Launceston) . . .	Independent.	Gordon B. Rolph (<i>Pres.</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co., Ltd. (Melbourne) . . .	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Victorian Provincial Press Association (Melbourne) . .	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Secy.</i>)
The West Australian Provin- cial Press Association . . . (Perth)	Independent.	H. C. S. Colebath Northam (<i>Pres.</i>)
Australian Newspapers Cable Service (Sydney) . . .	Independent.	Sun Newspapers, Ltd. and Herald & Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>)
Australian Press Association . (Sydney)	Independent.	Wilson & MacKinnon and John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Australian United Press, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	E. C. Sommerlad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Provincial Press Association (Sydney) . . .	Independent.	T. M. Shakespeare (<i>Secy.</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co. of Australia, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	E. C. Sommerlad (<i>Mgr.</i>)
N. S. W. Country Press Asso- ciation (Sydney) . . .	Independent.	E. W. Brander (<i>Secy.</i>)

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna

Area: 32,369 square miles

Population: 6,534,481 (1923 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS (Christian Socialist)

Elected by Bundesversammlung, December 5, 1928, for four-year term; changed by the new Constitution of December, 1929, to six-year term. Re-elected, October 9, 1931, for four-year term *

Cabinet

Coalition (Christian Socialist, Agrarian League and Heimatblock Parties) Appointed May 20, 1932

Chancellor

DR. ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS (Christian Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

(Meeting of both Chambers: Bundesversammlung)

UPPER CHAMBER†
(Bundesrat)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nationalrat)

No uniform date of election

Election of November 9, 1930 (for four years)

Speaker: Changes every half-year in alphabetical order of federal states

Speakers: DR. KARL RENNER (Social Democrat); DR. RUDOLPH RAMEK (Christian Socialist); DR. SEPP STRAFFNER (Pan German)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Christian Socialist	22
Social Democratic	22
National Socialist	3
Agrarian League	1
Pan-German	1
Heimatblock	1
Total	50

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	72
Christian Socialist	66
Agrarian League	10
Pan-German	9
Heimatblock	8
Total	165

† Members are designated by provincial Diets; has no legislative power; acts only in an advisory capacity to the Nationalrat, with the right to refer back all bills for a second consideration.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents the labor classes. Strongest in Vienna, where it controls the municipal government. Everywhere founded on the trade unions. The revolt of July, 1927, showed the strength of the left wing of the party headed by Dr. Otto Bauer and his leaning to radical ideas. Demands separation of Church and State; opposes violent revolution. Has a strictly Marxist socialistic program, involving increasing revenue by direct taxation, including income taxes and higher luxury taxes; favors public works to reduce unemployment. Lays stress on wheat monopoly and program of agri-

* Due to the economic crisis, and to save the cost of a general election, the Constitutional Amendment of December 1929 providing for a national referendum was waived and the election took place in Parliament as heretofore.

cultural development through partition of large estates; maintenance of laws guaranteeing tenants vs. landlords; social legislation, especially providing for insurance against old age; secular education; and socialization of industry, mines, banks, and trade. Emphasized particularly the maintenance of the wartime measures by which house rents in Austria were paid in the old crown currency (representing 1/14,000 of the former gold value) so that rents for houses or apartments were merely nominal. The absolute defense of this principle was the main Social Democratic plank, and to it they owed their success in elections in Vienna and other industrial towns. A compromise was finally made on this question and on July 15, 1929, a new rent law was passed marking the beginning of more normal housing conditions. At the annual conference of the Party held in October, 1929, it was agreed to demand internal disarmament, both of the Heimwehr and of the Schutzbund; and to support constitutional reforms, providing they do not include limitation of the franchise or the giving of exceptional powers to the President.

Leaders: Karl Seitz (Burgomaster of Vienna and member of Parliament), Dr. Otto Bauer (Parliamentary leader, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Karl Renner (formerly Chancellor, now Speaker of Lower Chamber), Karl Weigl (President, Labor Arbitration Chamber) and Dr. Robert Danneberg (member of Parliament).

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: Conservative; strongly Roman Catholic; its main strength is found among the property-owning classes, such as the devout peasantry and the middle and upper classes in the cities, also among Jewish and non-Jewish trades. The social reforms which it sponsors are mostly intended to detach the working classes from agnosticism and Marxian socialism. The party adheres to federalist ideas; its organization is based on federal lines.

Leaders: Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss (Chancellor, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Agriculture), Wilhelm Miklas (President of the Republic), Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg (Minister of Justice), Dr. Anton Rintelen (Minister of Education), Dr. Josef Resch (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Emanuel Weidenhoffer (Minister of Finance), Karl Vaugoin (Minister of War, former Chancellor), Dr. Karl Buresch (former Chancellor), Eduard Heini (former Minister of Trade and Commerce), Dr. Emmerich Czermak (former Minister of Education), Dr. Viktor Kienböck (President of the National Bank, former Minister of Finance).

Provincial leaders: Dr. Rehrl (Salzburg), Dr. Stumpf (Tyrol), Dr. Ender (Vorarlberg — former Chancellor) and Dr. Buresch (Lower Austria).

AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Represents the interests of the small landowners.

Leaders: Franz Winkler (Vice-Chancellor and Minister without portfolio) and Franz Bachinger (Minister of Interior).

PAN GERMAN PARTY: Represents chiefly the interests of the non-Socialist salary earners, is anti-clerical and favors union with Germany.

Leaders: Dr. Hans Schürff (former Minister of Justice), Dr. August Wotawa and Dr. Sepp Straffner (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors union with Germany, anti-Marxist, anti-Semitic, closely allied with the National Socialists of Germany.

Leaders: Alfred Eduard Frauenfeld (political leader in Austria), Moulin-Eckhard (commander of the troops) and Richard Suchenwirt (member of Federal Council).

HEIMATBLOCK: Conservative, fascist tendencies; adherents mainly recruited from the aristocracy and the conservative elements.

Leaders: Ernst Rüdiger Starhemberg (formerly Minister of Interior), Franz Hueber (formerly Minister of Justice), Emil Fey (Secretary of State for Public Safety), Dr. Guido Jakoncig (Minister of Commerce) and Richard Steidle.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Abend	Socialistic; extremely radical; controlled by labor group.	Ernst Colbert (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Arbeiter Zeitung	Organ of Social Democratic Party; widest circulation of any party newspaper in Austria.	Dr. Oscar Pollak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsch-Oesterreichische Tageszeitung	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Franz Schattenfroh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Stunde	Independent, with Socialist leanings, mildly sensational.	Dr. Joseph Wirth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kampfruf	Organ of the National Socialists; very radical.	Alfred Eduard Frauenfeld (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Freie Presse	An able, independent paper; the principal Austrian paper read abroad; advocates policies of liberalism and international conciliation.	Dr. Ernst Benedikt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Extrablatt	Organ of the Agrarian Party.	Oskar Bem (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal	Conservative; non-partisan with Heimatblock leanings; literary; has notable foreign contributors; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	J. Lippowitz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt	Independent; moderately liberal democratic policy; represents financial and middle class interests; large circulation.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loebel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neuigkeits Weltblatt	Catholic.	August Kirsch (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Organ of Christian Socialist Party; conservative and strongly Roman Catholic; official mouthpiece of Executive Committee of Party.	Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung	Democratic with strong socialist leanings, evening paper.	Dr. Eugen Vogl and Paul Deutsch (<i>Eds.</i>)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten	Organ of Pan-German Party.	Walter Petraidic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Tag	Democratic, daily morning paper.	Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Zeitung	Official government gazette.	Rudolf Holzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Börse (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Gustav Stern (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Morgen (weekly)	Independent; Socialist leanings; somewhat radical.	Maximilian Schreier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kapitalist (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Karl Nowak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Walter Federn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Börsen Kurier (weekly)	Political and economic.	Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Sonn & Montags-Zeitung (weekly)	Independent Monday paper; Democratic.	Ernst Klebinder (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Paul Szemere (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten . (three times a month)	Economic.	Vienna Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Anschluss (monthly) . . .	Political; organ of movement for union with Germany.	Heinz Steinrück (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kampf (monthly) . . .	Political and economic; So- cialist.	Oesterreichisch-Deutscher Volksbund (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nation und Staat (monthly) .	Political and scientific; organ of German minorities.	Julius Braunthal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pan Europa (monthly) . . .	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states.	Baron F. V. Uxküll-Guillenband (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kal- ergi (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle .	Official.	Austrian Govt. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm . . .	Semi-official.	R. Wilhelm (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vereinigung der Berichter- statter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German corre- spondents.	Dr. Karl Liahm (<i>Pres.</i>)
Verband der ausländischen Presse.	Association of foreign corre- spondents.	Leo Salkind (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union der Korrespondenten der auswärtigen Presse . .	Association of foreign corre- spondents.	Dr. Heinrich Dietz (<i>Pres.</i>)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorre- spondenten	Association of correspondents of succession states and Austrian provinces.	Robert Best (<i>Pres.</i>)
Organisation der Wiener Presse.	Association of Austrian news- papermen.	Marcell Zappler (<i>Pres.</i>)
Deutschösterreichische Schriftstellergenossenschaft	Association of German and Austrian writers.	Dr. Hans Kichtern (<i>Pres.</i>)
"Concordia," Journalisten und Schriftsteller Verein. . . .	Association of Austrian news- papermen and writers.	Dr. Leopold Lipschütz (<i>Pres.</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels
Area: 11,755 square miles
Population: 8,092,004 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING ALBERT

Ascended throne December 17, 1909

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic, Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties)

Appointed December 17, 1932

Premier

COUNT CHARLES DE BROQUEVILLE (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Election of December 4, 1932 (for four years)

President: E. DIGNEFFE (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholics (including Christian Democratic — 2)	75
Socialist	65
Liberal	18
Frontist	1
	—
Total	159

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Election of November 27, 1932 (for four years)

President: JULES PONCELET (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic — 1)	79
Socialist	73
Liberal	24
Frontist	8
Communist	3
	—
Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Party lines are much confused by conflicts over a national economy program and socialistic legislation, and to a less extent over national defense and education.

CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of several factions of different tendencies (Flemish Democrats and Agrarians, Walloon Democrats, Conservatives and Nationalists) held together by loyalty to Church, including a conservative right wing and a democratic left wing; represents middle classes and conservatives. In *foreign policy* stands for the peace treaties and reparations program and coöperation with the League of Nations; in *domestic policy*, for defense of Catholic Church interests, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, religious education in public schools, social reforms, adequate national defense, woman suffrage. (The Christian Democratic Party, which coöperates with the Catholic Party, is a Catholic working-class party, with a program of social reforms designed to draw Catholic workers away from the Socialist Party).

Leaders: M. Renkin (formerly Premier), Henri Jaspar (Minister of Finance), Senator Carnoy (formerly Minister of Interior), Baron Houtart (formerly Minister of Finance), Paul Crockaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), M. Hey-

man (formerly Minister of Industry; leader of Christian Democrats), Count Charles de Broqueville (Premier), Baron E. Tibbaut (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Vicomte Prosper Pouillet (Minister of Interior), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (Minister of Social Welfare), P. Segers (Senator, formerly Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs), M. Tschoffen (formerly Minister of Colonies), M. Van Cauwelaert (Deputy, Burgomaster of Antwerp, leader of Flemish movement) and Father Rutten (Senator).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of two groups; Flemish and Walloon; anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, League of Nations, limitation of armaments and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines; taxation of capital; representation of workers in industrial management; insurance companies and electrical power; social and unemployment insurance; compulsory vocational education; government aid in cheap housing and low taxation of workers.

Leaders: Emile Vandervelde (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Kamiel Huysmans (formerly Minister of Science and Arts), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Marine, Posts, Telegraphs and Aëronautics), Henri Lafontaine (Senator), Louis de Brouckère (Senator), Jules Destrée (Deputy, formerly Minister of Science and Arts) and Max Hallet (Vice-President of the Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French-speaking; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anti-clerical and inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors free trade, the League of Nations and strong National defence.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister of Foreign Affairs), A. Devèze (Minister of National Defense), Maurice Lippens (formerly Minister of Transport), Adolphe Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Paul-Emile Janson (formerly Minister of Justice), Fulgence Masson (formerly Minister of Justice), Pierre Forthomme (formerly Minister of Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones) and F. Bovesse (formerly Minister of Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones).

FRONTIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of country, and teaching in Flemish for children of Flemish parents.

Leader: Herman Vos (Deputy).

COMMUNIST PARTY: **Leader:** Deputy Jacquemotte.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS		
Dernière Heure	Liberal; large circulation.	MM. Brébart and Oedenkoven (Eds.)
Echo de la Bourse	Financial.	F. Mesorten (Ed.)
Etoile Belge	Liberal; advocates free trade.	M. J. Hollman (Dir.)
Indépendance Belge	Liberal; diplomatic, economic and foreign news.	M. Dupuez (Ed.)
La Gazette	Liberal.	M. Cattier (Ed.)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (Dir.)
Midi	Non-partisan.	M. Renette (Dir.)
Moniteur	Official.	Belgian Government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Fernand Neuray (<i>Dir.</i>)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Arthur Wauters (<i>Dir.</i>) August Dewinne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any paper in Belgium.	V. Rossel (<i>Prop.</i>) M. d'Assac (<i>Ed.</i>)
XXe. Siècle	Catholic; nationalistic.	Abbé N. Wallez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp)	Catholic; financial.	Jules Claes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lloyd Anversois (Antwerp)	Shipping and economic.	M. Mossly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (<i>Dir.</i>) F. de Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Catholic; conservative.	C. Penninck (<i>Dir.</i>) Charles Decerf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neptune (Antwerp)	Liberal; leading paper for shipping and market news.	Henri Drost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Charleroi	Liberal.	M. Chomé (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		
Journal de Charleroi	Socialist.	G. Bufquin des Essarts (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi)	Catholic.	H. J. Gobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Express (Liège)	Liberal; progressive.	Charles Alexander (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Liège (Liège)	Catholic.	Desire Horrent (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Wallonie Socialiste (Liège)	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Avenir (Mons)	Socialist.	M. Legrand (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Province (Mons)	Liberal.	H. Simonet (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Eclair Colonial (weekly)	Colonial questions.	
Revue Catholique (weekly)	Catholic.	van den Houte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Congo (monthly)	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly)	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (<i>Eds.</i>)
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels	Financial.	
Revue Belge (monthly)	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly)	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and Auguste Melot (<i>Eds.</i>)

FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwsblad	Catholic; democratic.	O. Steghers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere, Mme. Vve. Huyghe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Flemish Party.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir.</i>) Jan Boon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen	Democratic; catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	M. Goris (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Antwerp)		
Handelsblad (Antwerp)	Catholic, trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir.</i>) J. Van Menten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenpost (Antwerp)	Organ of Flemish Democratic Catholic Party.	J. Verstraelen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp)	Liberal; large local circulation.	J. Burton (<i>Dir.</i>) Auguste Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Schelde (Antwerp)	Flemish nationalist.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>) Herman Vos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksgazet (Antwerp)	Organ of Flemish section of Socialist Party.	G. Eckelers (<i>Dir.</i>) Urbain Jamar (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence Télégraphique Belge	Semi-official.	M. Olivier (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Association de la Presse Belge	Independent.	Paul de Lantsheere (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	Maurice Liesenborghs (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)

Area: 514,155 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)

Population: 2,911,283 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. DANIEL SALAMANCA (Genuine Republican)

Elected January 4, 1931

Assumed office March 5, 1931, for four-year term

Cabinet

Genuine Republican

Appointed October 26, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of January 4, 1931

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: JOSÉ LUIS TEJADA SORZANO
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	10
Genuine Republican	4
Personalist Republican	2
—	—
Total	16

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: GUSTAVO RIOS BRIDOUX
(Genuine Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	29
Genuine Republican	28
Personalist Republican (Saavedra).	12
Independent	3

Total 72

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Government of Hernando Siles was overthrown by revolution in June, 1930. A Military Junta headed by General Carlos Blanco Galindo took charge of the Executive Office.

Elections for Congress and for President were held in January 1931.

There was only one candidate for the Presidency — Dr. Daniel Salamanca, who received the unanimous support of all parties. Sr. Luis Tejada Sorzano was elected Vice-President. His opponent was ex-President Bautista Saavedra (Personalist Republican).

There are at present four political parties in Bolivia: Liberals, Genuine Republicans, Saavedristas (Personalist Republicans or Socialists) and Nationalists.

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. The *foreign policy* of this party favors peaceful settlement of international disputes by

arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tends toward conservatism in financial matters and has opposed the more inflationary measures which have been brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: Ismael Montes (Twice President), José Luis Tejada Sorzano (Vice-President), Tomas Manuel Elio, Casto Rojas (Senator), Placido Sanchez (Elected President of the Senate) and Fidel Anze (Deputy).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and Sr. José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans) followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocates recovery of Bolivian territory now under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocates freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Dr. Daniel Salamanca (President), Luis Calvo (formerly Minister of Government), Demetrio Canelas (formerly Minister of Finance), Gustavo Rios Bridoux (President of Chamber of Deputies) and Franz Tomayo.

PERSONALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY (Saavedra or Socialist): In *foreign policy* advocates vigorous policy with respect to territory lost to Chile, and firm opposition to Paraguay's claims to the Chaco. Vigorously opposed non-aggression pact discussed in Washington. In *domestic policy* favors improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and is opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Bautista Saavedra (formerly President), Román Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), David Alvestegui (Deputy) and Pedro Zilveti Arce.

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Silcs. As a result of the 1930 revolution it lost much of its influence and organization.

Leaders: Rafael Taborga, Enrique Finot (Minister in Washington) and Fabian Vaca Chavez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario	Independent; largest circulation.	Manuel Carrasco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon	Genuine Republican.	Carlos Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Republica	Personalist Republican.	Pedro Zilveti Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal	Independent.	Armando Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro

Area: 3,285,318 square miles

Population: 40,272,650 (1929 estimate)

Chief of Provisional Government

DR. GETULIO DORNELLAS VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow
of preceding administration

Cabinet

Appointed November 3, 1930. Reorganized several times since

PARLIAMENT *

(Congreso Nacional)

Dissolved by revolutionary government; new elections pending

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of 1930 (nine-year term; renewed by
thirds every three years)*

President: VITAL HENRIQUE BAPTISTA
SOARES (Conservative Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative Republican	55
Liberal Alliance	4
Independents	4

Total 63

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara dos Deputados)

Election of 1930 (for three years)

President: DR. S. DO REGO BARROS
(Conservative Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative Republican	165
Liberal Alliance	40
Independents	7

Total 212

* As constituted prior to the revolution of 1930. Elections have been called for May 3, 1933, at which deputies to a Constituent Congress will be chosen. This Congress will adopt a new constitution for Brazil. A committee appointed by the Provisional Government is now at work on a preliminary draft.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930. It resulted in the overthrow of the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa. The rebels were led by Dr. Getulio Vargas, who charged the government with having fraudulently assured the election to the Presidency of its favorite, Dr. Julio Prestes, on March 1, 1930.

Elections have been called for May 3, 1933 but no national parties have been formed to contest them, although several state parties appear to have maintained their organizations.

Three national parties occupied the field prior to the 1930 Revolution. They are now disorganized and have no definite programs.

LIBERAL ALLIANCE PARTY: Formed by the States of Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul, and Parabyha for the purpose of offering Dr. Vargas as Presidential candidate to oppose the Conservative Republican Party at the elections of March 1, 1930. The leaders of the present Provisional Government were drawn from this group.

Leaders: Dr. Getulio Vargas (Provisional President of the Republic), Oswaldo Aranha (Minister of Finance), Afranio de Mello Franco (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Espirito Santo Cardoso (Minister of War), Rear Admiral Protogenes Guimarães (Minister of Marine), Juarez Tavora (Minister of Agriculture), José Americo de Almeida (Minister of Transportation), Washington Pires (Minister of Education and Public Health), Francisco Antunes Maciel (Minister of Justice) and Joaquim Pedro Salgado (Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce).

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Prior to the founding of the National Democratic Party the only political elements were those in power and those aspiring to government positions. Once aspirants reached their goal, they were automatically incorporated into the Government or Conservative Republican Party.

Leaders: Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa (deposed President of the Republic), Dr. F. Mello Vianna (formerly Vice-President of the Republic and President of the Senate), Octavio Mangabeira (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. S. do Rego Barros (last President of the Chamber of Deputies) and Dr. Manoel Villaboim (formerly leader in Chamber of Deputies).

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded something over six years ago in São Paulo; branch opened in Rio de Janeiro on May 18, 1927. The Party constituted a general opposition to the Conservative Republican Party, was mildly in favor of the 1930 revolution, and joined wholeheartedly in the recent São Paulo movement against the Provisional government. The defeat of this movement has greatly reduced the prestige of the Party.

Leaders: Francisco Morato and José Cardozo de Mello Netto.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	Paulo Bittencourt (<i>Prop.</i>) Paulo Filho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário Carioca	Independent, liberal tendency.	E. Macedo Soares (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário de Notícias	Old established paper; widely read.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Globo	Independent.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal	Independent; best-edited paper in Rio de Janeiro.	Sociedade Anônima O Jornal (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Ed.</i>) Count Pereira Carneiro (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>) Felix Pacheco (<i>Prop.</i>) Oscar da Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Carvalho Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria	Liberal.	Antenor Novaes (<i>Prop.</i>) Milton Prates (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardias	Independent.	Osião Matto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário da Bahia (Bahia)	Democratic.	Geraldo Rocha (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Dr. Pacheco de Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário de Notícias (Bahia) (evening)	Democratic.	Altamirando Requião (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (Bahia)	Democratic.	Dr. Mario Monteiro (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Tarde	Conservative Republican.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		Wenceslau Gallo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta do Povo	Opposition.	Acir Gurmarães (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Curitiba, Paraná)		Frederico Faria de Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Conservative Republican;	João Sampaio (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Curitiba, Paraná)	long-established daily.	
Estado de Minas	Independent.	A. D. Maghales (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Minas Geraes)		
Diario da Manhã	Liberal; strong supporter of	José de Sá (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)	provisional government;	
	widely read in the city; pub-	
	lishes <i>Diario da Tarde</i> , an	
	evening edition.	
Diario de Pernambuco	Independent; long-established	José dos Anjos and Salvador
(Pernambuco)	paper, especially devoted to	Nigro (<i>Dirs.</i>)
	agricultural and commercial	
	interests of northwest Brazil.	
Jornal de Recife	Independent.	Col. Luiz de Faria (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		Dr. Philemon de Albuquerque
		(<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal Pequeno	Independent.	Medeiros Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
(Pernambuco) (evening)		Romeu Medeiros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correio do Povo	Independent; old paper with	Viuva Caldes, Jr. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Porto Alegre)	large circulation.	Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Federação	Organ of Partido Republicano	Dr. Pedro Vergara (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Porto Alegre)	Liberal; official gazette of	
	State of Rio Grande do Sul.	
Tribuna	Independent; founded in 1893.	Octavio Viegas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Santos)		
Deutsche Zeitung	Non-partisan; organ of the	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>)
(São Paulo) (afternoon)	German colony.	Dr. Rudolf Peschke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite	Independent; founded in 1924.	Laio Martins (<i>Mgr.</i>)
(São Paulo) (evening)		
Diario de São Paulo	Independent; founded in 1928.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>)
(São Paulo)		Aires Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Popular	Independent.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(São Paulo) (evening)		
Estado de São Paulo	Democratic; long-established	Nestor Rangel Pestana and
(São Paulo)	and influential paper with	Julio de Mesquita (<i>Dirs.</i>)
	largest circulation of any in	Plínio Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
	Brazil.	
Fanfulla	Non-partisan; widely read by	Angelo Poci and Augusto Goeta
(São Paulo)	Italian population through-	(<i>Eds.</i>)
	out southern Brazil; in	
	Italian.	
Folha de Manhã and Folha da	Socialistic, independent tend-	Octaviano Alves de Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noite	ency; large circulation.	Diogenes de Lemos Azevedo
(São Paulo)		(<i>Mgr.</i>)
Gazeta	Independent.	Enrico Martins (<i>Dir.</i>)
(São Paulo)		P. A. Monteleone (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and finan-	João Lima and Josias Guedes
	cial.	(<i>Eds.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

NEWS AGENCY

União Telegrafica	Independent.	Founded by the <i>Correio da</i>
Brasileira		<i>Manhã.</i>

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,814 square miles

Population: 6,006,000 (1931 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

National Bloc

First appointed under premiership of Alexander Malinov,
June 29, 1931

Reorganized December 31, 1932

Premier

NICHOLAS MUSHANOV (Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

Election of June 21, 1931 (for four years)

President: ALEXANDER MALINOV (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Bloc (Agrarian — 76, Democratic — 43, National Liberal — 29, Radical — 7)	155
Democratic Entente (Liapchev Group — 43, Zankov Group — 19)	62
Labor (formerly Communist)	31
National Liberal (Smilov Group)	9
Macedonian Group	8
Social Democratic	5
Stambulov Group	4
Total	274

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL BLOC

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals, with a program similar to that of the Democratic Entente, but more progressive in tendency. It initiated and now leads the National Bloc.

Leaders: Alexander Malinov (President of the Sobranie, first Premier of the Government of the National Bloc), Nicolas Mushanov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gherghinov (Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov (Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and N. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers. Originally

under the leadership of Draguiiev, who went into opposition against agrarian government of Stambulski in 1919. In *foreign policy* favors accord with neighboring countries; in *domestic policy* favors wide land reforms, development of agriculture with state financial assistance to the farmers.

Leaders: D. Guitchev (Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (Minister of Agriculture), G. Jordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works), V. Dimov (Minister of Public Works) and N. Zahariev (Vice-President of the Sobranie).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Petrov Group): Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

Leaders: G. Petrov (formerly Minister of Trade), D. Vurbenov (formerly Minister of Justice), P. Shopov (Vice-President of the Sobranie) and J. Cachakov (Secretary of Party).

RADICAL PARTY: Has advanced democratic reform tendencies. In *foreign policy* it follows the same line as the Democratic Entente; in *domestic policy* advocates direct participation in legislation by referendum, state aid to co-operative societies, benefits to the poor, woman suffrage.

Leaders: Stoyan Kostourkov (Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Ghenov and P. Denev (Deputies).

OPPOSITION PARTIES

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals. In *foreign policy* favors coöperation with the League of Nations and understanding and accord with neighboring states; in *domestic policy* stands for strictly constitutional base and advocates strengthening of state authority. In May, 1932, the party split into two groups. A. Zankov who favors more active interference of the state in economic affairs and a vigorous stand against communism, became the leader of the second group. He was joined by a group of National Liberals under Ch. Stavev.

Leaders: (Liapchev Group): Andrei Liapchev (formerly Premier), Atanas Bourov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Vladimir Mollov (formerly Minister of Finance), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways), St. Mushanov; (Zankov Group): Alexander Zankov (formerly Premier), Iv. Roussev (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), D. Christov (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Chr. Kalfov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

LABOR PARTY: Formed by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale, in touch with the Moscow organization, and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

Leaders: A. Boyadjiev and P. Napetov.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov. Was in coalition with the Democratic Entente during the last months of its office. In 1932 the late Premier Stambulov's followers separated from the Smilov group under the leadership of G. Iurtov and Iv. Anguelov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

MACEDONIAN GROUP: Members elected from the Macedonian districts of Bulgaria. Advocates Macedonian autonomy and, in general, rights of Bulgarian minorities abroad, revision of peace treaties; opposed to Serbo-Bulgarian rapprochement.

Leaders: Dr. Stanishev and Kozma Georgieff.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party; has a moderate constitutional socialistic reform program; affiliated with the 2nd Internationale; favors equal political rights for men and women.

Leaders: Janko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior), and D. Neykov.

STAMBULISKI EMIGRÉS: Some of those who shared in the Stambuliski Government grouped themselves about N. Atanassov and Stoyanov or about Kosta Todorov and Obov. These four are still in exile but amnesty has been granted to their followers. A bill is now being prepared to grant amnesty to Atanassov and Stoyanov.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Bulgarie	Semi-official government organ. In French.	N. Antonov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulgarska Nezavissimost	Organ of Smilov group of National Liberals.	D. Rizov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Demokraticheski Zgovor	Organ of Liapchev group of Democratic Entente.	Chr. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izgreiv	Organ of "Zveno."	D. Kazassov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonia	Organ of Macedonian National Committee.	
Mir	A leading paper; conservative. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	Ivan Peev-Plachkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narod	Organ of Socialist Party.	S. Ianev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nezavissimost	Organ of Petrov group of National Liberals.	P. Karchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pladne	Organ of dissident agrarian group.	I. Vulkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radikal	Organ of the Radical Party.	Minko Guenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Supports Liapchev group of Democratic Entente.	T. Kojukharov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trakia	Organ of Thracian refugees.	N. Petcannov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Supports Agrarian Party.	G. Shongov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zaria	Independent; sensational.	Chr. Stanchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zname	Organ of the Democratic Party, and as such the semi-official organ of National Bloc Government.	Dr. P. Penchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zora	Independent; a well-informed paper; tends to support Democratic Party.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zemledelsko Zname (thrice a week)	Organ of Agrarian Party.	St. Daskalov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dobrudja (weekly)	Organ of Dobrudja Emigrants.	P. Gospodinov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly)	Organ of military circles.	Capt. Trifounov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	G. Yurucov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zveno (fortnightly)	Political; Zankov group.	D. Kazassov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	Dr. P. Penchev (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	Traiko Popov (<i>Dir.</i>)

BULGARIA

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PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Press Direction	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	Iv. Popoff (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	V. Brelle (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Journalists	Independent.	Iv. Piskovsky (<i>Pres.</i>)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa

Area: 3,690,043 square miles

Population: 10,376,786 (1931 census)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH

Cabinet

Conservative

Appointed August 7, 1930

Prime Minister

RICHARD BEDFORD BENNETT (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*As of January, 1933 (Nominated for life by
Governor-General in Council)*

Speaker: P. E. BLONDIN (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	47
Liberal	42
Vacancies	7
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)

Election of July 28, 1930 (for five years)

Speaker: GEORGE BLACK (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	137
Liberal	85
United Farmers of Alberta . .	10
Progressive	2
Labor	3
Liberal Progressive	3
Independent Labor	1
Independent	2
Vacancies	2
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Elected to office July 28, 1930, on a "Canada First" policy predicated upon protective tariffs adequate to safeguard home industries against competition of mass production or cheap labor of other countries. Demands reciprocal preferences in tariffs on mutually beneficial basis, even within the Empire. Partially revised Canadian tariff at special session of 1930 and regular session of 1931. Pledged to national old age pensions; to national highways; to maximum utilization of Canadian natural resources in Canada; to the fostering and development of agricultural and livestock and other basic industries; and to the coöperative economic development of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Leaders: R. B. Bennett (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Sir George H. Perley (Minister without

portfolio), Arthur Meighen (Minister without portfolio), Hugh Guthrie (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), E. N. Rhodes (Minister of Finance), H. H. Stevens (Minister of Trade and Commerce), R. J. Manion (Minister of Railways and Canals), E. B. Ryckman (Minister of National Revenue), Arthur Sauvé (Postmaster General), Colonel Murray MacLaren (Minister of Pensions and National Health), H. A. Stewart (Minister of Public Works), C. H. Cahan (Secretary of State), Colonel D. M. Sutherland (Minister of National Defense), Alfred Duranleau (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Thomas G. Murphy (Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs), Maurice Dupré (Solicitor-General), W. A. Gordon (Minister of Labor, Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines) and Major Robert Weir (Minister of Agriculture).

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth; stands for the protection of the rights of minorities and maintenance of constitutional principles and procedure in government; opposed to arbitrary and autocratic tendencies on the part of executives; supports and has been prominent in the enactment of social reform measures, such as old-age pensions; favors negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

The Liberal-Progressive Group is for all practical purposes merged with the Liberal Party.

Leaders: William Lyon Mackenzie King (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in House of Commons), Raoul Dandurand (Leader in Senate), Ernest Lapointe (formerly Minister of Justice), J. L. Ralston (formerly Minister of National Defense), James Malcolm (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce), P. J. A. Cardin (formerly Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Charles Stewart (formerly Minister of Interior), W. D. Euler (formerly Minister of National Revenue) and Fernand Rinfret (formerly Secretary of State, now mayor of Montreal).

UNITED FARMERS PARTY OF ALBERTA: Advocates complete free trade, public ownership of all public utilities, abolition of the Senate, proportional representation. It is, generally speaking, anti-imperialistic.

Leaders: Robert Gardiner (Chairman of Party, Leader in House of Commons), E. J. Garland, G. G. Coote and William Irvine.

LABOR GROUP: Moderate socialist group. Favors collectivist legislation.

Leader: James S. Woodsworth.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist Parties; organised in August, 1932; aims to unite all left-wing political groups in a nation-wide party on a broad Socialist programme.

Leaders: J. S. Woodsworth, Robert Gardiner and Miss Agnes McPhail.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA		
Herald (evening)	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Calgary)		J. H. Woods (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (evening)	Independent; liberal.	Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Prop. and</i>
(Edmonton)		<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal (evening)	Independent; conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Edmonton)		John M. Imrie (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Evening Sun (evening) . . . (Vancouver)	Liberal.	R. J. Cromie (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Vancouver Daily Province . . (Vancouver)	Independent; conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Roy Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Colonist (Victoria)	Conservative.	Matson Estate (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>) B. C. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (Victoria)	Liberal.	
MANITOBA		
Sun (evening) (Brandon) . . .	Conservative.	J. B. Whitehead (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Graphic (evening) (Portage la Prairie)	Independent; liberal.	Graphic Liberal Printing Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Tribune (evening) (Winnipeg)	Independent, with conserva- tive leanings.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. L. MacTavish (<i>Ed.</i>)
Winnipeg Free Press (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long- established paper with wide circulation.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafeo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer . . (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long- established journal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafeo (<i>Ed.</i>)
One Big Union Bulletin . . . (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Radical.	Winnipeg Central Labor Coun- cil (<i>Props.</i>)
Country Guide (semi-monthly) (Winnipeg)	Independent.	The United Grain Growers, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) G. F. Chipman (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW BRUNSWICK		
Telegraph-Journal (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times-Globe (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
NOVA SCOTIA		
Chronicle (Halifax)	Liberal.	Hon. F. B. McCurdy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. W. Jones (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Star (Halifax)	Liberal.	The Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) Harvey W. Jones (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Halifax)	Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail (evening) (Halifax)	Conservative; evening edition of <i>Herald</i> .	The Dennis Estate (<i>Props.</i>) Hiram Weir (<i>Ed.</i>)
ONTARIO		
Expositor (Brantford)	Independent; liberal.	The Preston Family (<i>Props.</i>) W. B. Preston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (evening) (Hamilton)	Independent; conservative; long-established paper.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Whig-Standard (Kingston)	Independent.	Davies-Meier Co. (<i>Props.</i>) Rupert Davies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (London)	Liberal.	Melville W. Rossie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (London)	Independent; conservative; long-established morning and evening paper.	The Blackburn Family (<i>Prop.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Citizen (Ottawa)	Liberal; morning and evening paper.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. A. Bowman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal (Ottawa)	Conservative; morning and evening paper.	P. D. Ross (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Droit (Ottawa)	Independent; nationalist.	Edmond Cloutier (<i>Mgr.</i>) Charles Gautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (St. Catharines) . .	Independent; conservative.	H. B. Burgoyne (<i>Prop.</i>) Harris Walsh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe (Toronto)	Liberal; long-established paper.	The Jaffray Family (<i>Props.</i>) H. W. Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail and Empire (Toronto)	Conservative; influential paper with large circulation.	I. W. Killam (<i>Prop.</i>) John Scott (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Star (evening) (Toronto)	Liberal; claims largest circulation of any English daily in Canada.	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Prop.</i>) Joseph T. Clark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegram (evening) (Toronto)	Conservative.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>) Irving E. Robertson (<i>Ed.</i>) Graham Spry (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Farmers' Sun (weekly) (Toronto)	Independent farm journal.	
Financial Post (weekly) (Toronto)	Financial.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) Floyd Chalmers (<i>Ed.</i>) B. K. Sandwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Night (weekly) (Toronto)	Literary and economic.	
Canadian Forum (monthly) (Toronto)	Political and economic.	J. F. White (<i>Ed.</i>)

QUEBEC

Canada (Montreal)	Liberal French daily.	Olivar Asselin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Devoir (Montreal)	Independent; nationalist.	Omer Hérroux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette (Montreal)	Conservative; influential organ, specializing in commercial and financial news.	Hon. Smeaton White (<i>Prop.</i>) Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montreal Herald (evening) (Montreal)	Montreal's oldest daily; established 1811.	C. R. Sibley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montreal Star (evening) (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; largest circulation of any English daily in Montreal.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Albert R. Carman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patrie (Montreal)	Conservative; in French	J. H. Bender (<i>Pres.</i>)
Presse (evening) (Montreal)	Liberal; in French; claims largest circulation of any daily in Canada, French or English.	M. du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Oswald Mayrand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times (weekly) (Montreal)	Independent.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly) (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; illustrated; large home circulation.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Fred Yorston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association (quarterly) (Montreal)	Economic and financial.	J. B. Bell and H. B. Henwood (<i>Eds.</i>)
Chronicle-Telegraph (Quebec)	Independent; established in 1764; in English.	Frank Canell (<i>Prop.</i>) A. G. Penny (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Événement (Quebec)	Independent; in French.	J. H. Fortier (<i>Pres.</i>) J. E. Barnard (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action catholique (Quebec)	Independent; in French.	Jules Dorion (<i>Dir.</i>)
Soleil (evening) (Quebec)	Liberal; in French.	J. C. Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Journal (weekly) (Quebec)	Conservative; in French.	Louis Francoeur (<i>Ed.</i>)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader-Post. (Regina)	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Proprs.</i>) D. B. Macrae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Regina)	Conservative.	C. E. Campbell (<i>Prop.</i>)
Star-Phoenix (Saskatoon)	Independent.	The Sifton Family (<i>Proprs.</i>) J. S. Woodward (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (weekly) (Saskatoon)	Independent farm paper.	P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ont.)	Association of newspaper publishers.	M. E. Nichols (<i>Pres.</i>) J. F. B. Livesay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
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CHILE

Capital: Santiago
Area: 285,133 square miles
Population: 4,287,445 (1930 census)

President

ARTURO ALESSANDRI PALMA (Moderate Socialist)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office December 24, 1932 for six year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed December 24, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Renewed by halves every four years)

President: ALBERTO CABERO (Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	13
Conservative	10
Democratic	7
Liberal	6
Radical Socialist	4
Minor parties	5

Total 45

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Four year term)

President: SAMUEL GUZMÁN GARCIA (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	37
Conservative	34
Liberal	21
Democratic	18
Radical Socialist	8
Minor parties	24

Total 142

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election on October 30, 1932, of a President and a complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government. At the time of the elections there were over 40 political parties and groups in Chile. Fifteen gained seats in the new Congress.

RADICAL PARTY: Its program aimed originally at a lay regime in the management of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. It stands for constitutional government and civil rights for all citizens as guaranteed by the laws of the country. One of the historic parties of Chile which, under present conditions, pertains to the Right in politics.

Leaders: Augusto Rivera Parga (President of the Party), Nicolas Marambio (Senator), Juan Antonio Rios Morales (Deputy), Manuel Trucco (former Senator) and Pedro Blanquier (ex-Cabinet Minister).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Made up mainly of men of distinction and wealth. The party of the Catholic Church and the old land owning classes. The economic program of this party is based on individualism and free trade. A group of younger members recently have shown more liberal tendencies.

Leaders: Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections, Senator), Arturo Lyon Peña (ex-Senator), Rafael Luis Gumucio (Senator) and Ricardo Salas Edwards.

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the recent elections: the historic Liberals and the United Liberals. The party pertains to the Right in Chilean politics, stands for constitutional government, civil guarantees, and is nationalistic in its policies.

Leaders: Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Javier Angel Figueroa Larraín (former President of the Supreme Court) and Enrique Zañartu Prieto (Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The Democratic Party has been subject to internal dissensions recently. Some of the members of the new Congress were elected as Democrats and some as members of the Democratic Party. The party has advocated extension of the suffrage, protection of national industries, and has championed the cause of the working classes. It stands for constitutional government, and under present conditions in Chile is regarded as one of the historic parties now closer to the Right than to the Left.

Leaders: Aquiles Concha (Senator), Fidel Estay (Senator), Virgilio Morales (Senator and former President of the party) and Felix Alegria G. (former President of the reorganized Democratic Party).

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: This party was founded in September 1931. Has advocated suppression of the right of the clergy to vote; expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property; the social function of capital; condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group.

Leaders: Aurelio Nuñez Morgado (Senator), Eliseo Peña Villalon (ex-Cabinet Minister), Guillermo Azócar Alvarez (Senator), Humberto Arellano and Rolando Merino Reyes (Deputies).

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties with their representation in the new Chamber of Deputies are: Social Republican, led by Enrique Bravo Ortiz, — 4; Agrarian — 4; Doctrinaire Liberal, led by Enrique O. Barbosa, — 3; Socialists — 2; Nueva Accion Publica (N.A.P.), led by Eugenio Matte Hurtado, — 2; Socialist Democrats — 2, Democratic Liberal — 1; Communist — 1; AGECH — 1; Independents — 4.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (evening)	Non-political tabloid.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Represents radical left parties; communistic tendencies.	E. Rojas Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Independent with progressive tendencies; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827.	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Clemente Diaz (<i>Dir. and Ed. Santiago edition</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed. Valparaiso edition</i>)
Ultimas Noticias (evening)	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>) Conrado Rios G. (<i>Ed.</i>) Félix Nieto del Río (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	News magazine.	
Revista Chilena (monthly)	Political, historical, cultural.	

CHILE

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Mercurio (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; has no political affiliation; understood to be allied to nitrate interests.	Julio Asmussen Urrutia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Discusion (Chillán)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sur (Concepción City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>) Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella (Valparaiso)	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Lepelcy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unión (Valparaiso)	Conservative.	Fernando Silva M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Pacific Mail (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent; represents English speaking communities; British.	Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman A. Ingrey (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Total Area: 4,278,000 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 438,933,373 (1929 Maritime Customs estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA *

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit under the system of government provided for by the Organic Law

Chairman of State Council

LIN SEN

Designated as the head of the government for purposes of representation. The State Council, in addition to the Chairman, consists of thirty-two members.

Dependent from the State Council are the —

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Wang Ching-wei (Chairman), absent; T. V. Soong (Acting Chairman), assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, viz.: Interior (Minister, Hwang Shao-hsiung); Foreign Affairs (Minister, Lo Wen-kan); Military Affairs (Minister, Ho Ying-ching); Navy (Minister, Chen Shao-kuan); Finance (Minister, T. V. Soong); Industries (Minister, Chen Kung-po); Education (Minister, Wong Wen-hao); Railways (Minister, Ku Meng-yu); Communications (Minister, Chu Chia-hwa); and by three subordinate Commissions, viz.: Anti-Opium, Tibetan Affairs, and Famine Relief.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (Chairman), absent; Shao Yuan-chung (Acting Chairman), assisted by standing committees on Codification, Foreign Relations, Finance, Economics, and Military Affairs; and three departments: the Secretariat, Bureau of Statistics, and Bureau of Compilation.

Judicial Yüan: Chu Cheng (Chairman), assisted by the Ministry of Justice (Minister, Lo Wen-kan), the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court, and the Commission for the Discretionary Punishment of Officials.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-tao (Chairman).

Control Yüan: Yu Yu-jen (Chairman).

* The government outlined was established by the Organic Law for the National Government of the Republic of China, adopted by the Central Political Council, and promulgated at Nanking on October 3, 1928, by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). This government is to function during the present period of "political tutelage" of the Chinese people. The authoritative bodies in the Central Kuomintang Party organization which controls the National Government are the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee, and the Central Political Council. A Standing Committee of the Central Political Council, consisting of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, Wang Ching-wei and Hu Han-min, was created in 1932; but shortly afterward Gen. Chiang went to Hankow, Mr. Hu to Hongkong and Mr. Wang to Germany. The third meeting of the National Congress of the Kuomintang, from which these bodies derive their authority, took place from March 15 to 29, 1929. The period of "political tutelage" is limited to six years. At a plenary session of the Party in December 1932 it was decided to create a National People's Assembly in 1933, and a Constituent Assembly by popular vote in 1935.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, opposed to present status of China's international relations; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang; uses every effort to round up reactionaries, reorganizationists, and Communists.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party consists of Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Yu Yu-jen, Chiang Kai-shek, Chen Kuo-fu, Ku Meng-yü, Hu-Han-min, and Chu Cheng. See also the personnel of the National Government.

REORGANIZATION GROUP (Left Wing of the Kuomintang): In *foreign policy*, desires abrogation of "unequal treaties" and immediate retrocession of foreign concessions, favors the suppression of imperialism and capitalism; in *domestic policy*, proposed the reorganization of the National Government as well as the Central Kuomintang Headquarters; repudiated the resolutions adopted by the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang; opposed General Chiang Kai-shek. Supported the unsuccessful attempt to establish a northern government at Peiping in 1930, and a "National" Government at Canton in 1931. The reorganization following the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek in December, 1931, may be regarded as a victory for this group.

Leaders: Wang Ching-wei, Ch'ên Kung-po, Wang Fa-ch'in, Ku Meng-yü, and certain other members of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang elected by the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang.

SOUTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (Canton): This group consists of Kuomintang leaders in Kwangtung; acts independently from Central Political Council of Nationalist Party at Nanking; wields power in its own territory independently from Central Government.

NORTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (Manchuria): This group, which was led by Marshal Chang Hsüeh-liang, has ceased to exert any influence on affairs, due to the intervention of Japan in Manchuria in 1931. In 1932 there was established an independent government of Manchuria, "Manchukuo," with Henry Pu-yi as Chief Executive. It has not been recognized by China, or the other powers excepting Japan.

COMMUNIST PARTY (Officially suppressed): Affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program. Trying to regain a foothold in the Kuomintang.

Leaders: T'an P'ing-shan (Former Minister of the Interior of the Wuhan Government), Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung, Peng Teh-huai, Ho Lung and Ch'ên Tu-hsiu (General Secretary of Party; now under arrest).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Owned and operated by the Kuomintang Central Headquarters.
Hsin Chin Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	Shih Hsin-chia (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Canton Gazette . . .	Semi-official organ of the government; in English.	Chen Yik-sun and Lee Kuo-kong (<i>Eds.</i>)
Min Kuo Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Huang Chi-lu (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Canton)		
Ai Kuo Pao . . .	Independent.	Chu Tsung-chou (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Chefoo)		
Chefoo Daily News . . .	Independent; British.	James McMullan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chefoo)		
Chung Shen Pao (Chefoo) . . .	Kuomintang.	Ting Hsun-chu (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . .	Japanese.	Z. Hamamura (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Dairen)		
Min Pao (Foochow) . . .	Japanese.	T. Nakasone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fu Chien Min Kuo Jih Pao . . .	Kuomintang.	Kao Pai-shih (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Foochow)		
Central China Post . . .	British.	Archibald Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Chungshan Erh Pao . . .	Kuomintang.	Ai Yu-ying (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Hankow Herald . . .	Kuomintang.	Carl Tseo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsing Wen Pao . . .	Commercial.	Feng Tso-hsuan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Wuhan Erh Pao . . .	Kuomintang.	Hsiao Yo-shu (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Eastern News (Harbin) . . .	Pro-Soviet; in Russian.	Kolpakchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
The International (Harbin) . . .	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	Chang Fu-sheng (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Zaria (Harbin) . . .	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	G. N. Shipkoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Mail (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Press (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
South China Morning Post . . .	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Telegraph (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Kiu Yat Po . . .	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Wah Tsz Yat Po . . .	Independent.	Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Hoten Mainichi Shimibun . . .	Japanese.	M. Matsumiya (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Mukden)		S. Omoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao . . .	Japanese; printed in Chinese language.	H. Soneya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Pao (Mukden) . . .	Manchukuo government organ.	Kung Chih-hao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hua Pei Jih Pao (Peiping) . . .	Kuomintang.	Yin Shu-hsien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Pekin (Peiping) . . .	Independent; French.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shih Chieh Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	Chu Sheng-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping)		
The Leader (Peiping) . . .	Kuomintang connection.	Edward Bing-Shuey Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Peiping) . . .	Independent.	Tu Chu-hsuan (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
China Critic . . .	Chinese; independent; in English.	D. K. Lieu (<i>Advisory Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (weekly)		Kwei Chung-shu (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
China Press (Shanghai) . . .	Chinese; independent.	Hollington K. Tong (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Times . . .	Kuomintang.	Ho Hsi-ya, Pan K'eng-pi and Chang Chu-ping (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Shanghai)		J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Weekly Review . . .	American.	
(Shanghai)		
Chinese Republic . . .	Kuomintang; in English.	Edward Bing-Shuey Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (weekly)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Current Events (Shanghai) (monthly)	Independent.	T. K. Chen and T. T. Li (<i>Eds.</i>)
Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung	German.	Max Simon-Eberhardt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Shanghai)	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	Ch'en Ching-han (<i>Ed.</i>)
Far Eastern Review (Shanghai) (monthly)	American.	George Bronson Rea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Shanghai	French.	G. Moresthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily News (Shanghai)	British.	Edwin Haward (<i>Ed.</i>)
People's Tribune (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Tang Leang-li (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American.	Carl Crow (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun	Japanese.	T. O. Thackrey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Times	British.	K. Tomonaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Zaria	Russian.	E. A. Nottingham (<i>Prop.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	A. Morley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ching Yen Erh Pao (Swatow)	Independent.	Chang Chu-p'ing and Ch'en Ching-han (<i>Eds.</i>)
Lingtung Min Kuo Erh Pao (Swatow)	Kuomintang.	Li Hao-jan (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily Mail (Tientsin)	British.	Hung Choon-sin (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
North China Star (Tientsin)	American.	Chan Chieh-mok (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peking and Tientsin Times (Tientsin)	British.	T. G. Fisher (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent; affiliated with Shanghai Shun Pao.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (Tsingtao)	Kuomintang.	Liu Shou-jung (<i>Prop.</i>)
Santo Shimpo (Tsingtao)	Japanese registered.	Hollington K. Tong (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao)	Independent; British owned.	Chang Wei-chow (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Shih Pao (Tsingtao)	Independent.	Chang Chin-sun (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW AGENCIES

Central News Agency	Kuomintang.	Edward Bing-Shuey Li (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Kuo Min	Chinese; semi-official.	Li Choy (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Kuo Wen	Chinese.	Hu Lin (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha	Japanese.	M. Yokota (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Rengo	Japanese.	R. Kametani (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Reuters	British.	C. J. Chancellor (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Transocean	German.	J. Plaut (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Tass	Russian.	S. Slepach (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	American.	Ray Marshall (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá
 Area: 447,536 square miles
 Population: 7,851,000 (1928 census)

President

DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA (Liberal)

Elected February 9, 1930; assumed office August 7, 1930, for four-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Reorganized July 28, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1931 (for four years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative (Moderates — 16, Directoristas — 9, Coalition- ists — 6)	31
Liberal	25
Total	56

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of February, 1931 (for two years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative (Directoristas — 33, Moderates — 20, Coalitionists — 4)	57
Liberal	52
Vacancies*	9
Total	118

* Representatives from Department of Bolívar not seated.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and universal suffrage; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: Moderates: Guillermo Valencia (Presidential candidate 1930), Alfredo Vásquez Cobo (Presidential candidate in 1930), Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez (Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Esteban Jaramillo (Minister of Finance and Public Credit); *Directoristas:* General Pedro J. Berrio, and Drs. Miguel Jiménez López and Laureano Gómez (Senators).

LIBERAL PARTY: The Liberal Party accepts the Constitution now in force, which was enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886, but opposes the interference of the Church in politics.

Leaders: Alfonso López (Chairman of Party and Minister to Great Britain), Eduardo Santos (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, owner of *El Tiempo*), Carlos Arango Velez (Representative), General Paulo E. Bustamante (Senator), Carlos Lozano y Lozano (Representative), Jorge Eliécer Gaitán (Representative and leader of the left wing of the Party) and Gabriel Turbay (Senator).

COLOMBIA

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Nacional	Liberal.	Benjamin Silva Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Espectador (evening)	Liberal.	Dr. Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo al Día (evening)	Independent; tabloid in form.	Arturo Manrique (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Luis Carlos Páez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pais	Conservative.	Mario Fernández de Soto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	Eduardo Santos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Comercio	Conservative.	Carbonell family (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
Nacion	Independent.	B. Acosta Polo and M. Gonzalez Martinez (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
Prensa	Independent.	Martinez Aparicio and Fernández families (<i>Props.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
Deber	Conservative.	Juan C. Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (evening)		
Vanguardia	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		
Correo del Cauca	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		
Relator	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Cali) (evening)		
Diario de la Costa	Conservative.	Carlos Escallon (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		
Mercurio	Independent.	Lazaro Espinosa (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios	Liberal.	Joaquin Hernandez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cúcuta)		
Trabajo	Liberal.	Carlos Julio Rosas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cúcuta) (evening)		
Patria	Conservative.	Aquilino Villegas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Manizales)		
Voz de Caldas	Liberal.	Eudoro Galarza Ossa (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Manizales) (evening)		
Colombiano	Conservative.	Fernando Gomez Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Correo de Colombia	Independent.	Enrique A. Gaviria (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Defensa (evening)	Conservative.	José U. Munera (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Heraldo de Antioquia	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Liberal (weekly)	Liberal.	Camilo Barrera Vargas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		
Voz Catolica (weekly)	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		
Bodegon (weekly)	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José
Area: 23,000 square miles
Population: 520,000 (1931 estimate)

President

RICARDO JIMÉNEZ OREAMUNO (Republican National)
Elected February 14, 1932; assumed office May 8, 1932, for
four-year term

Cabinet

Republican National
Appointed May 10, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1932 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: ARTURO VOLIO (Republican National)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republican National	24
Republican (Castristas).	10
Republican (Carlistas)	8
Independent	1
Total	43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages. In the present Congress, 24 of the 43 members are followers of President Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno (Republican National), while 18 members are followers of Carlos Maria Jiménez (Carlistas) and Manuel Castro (Castristas), both defeated candidates in the elections of February, 1932, and of Dr. Rafael Calderón, leader of the Catholic Party. This latter group generally favors the projects of Carlos Maria Jiménez.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent; widely read.	F. Castro Cervantes (<i>Prop.</i>) Modesto Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrascé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna	Independent; widely read.	Otilio Ulate and José Maria Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Eds.</i>)
Heraldo (Puntarenas)	Independent.	Francisco Clavera (<i>Ed.</i>)
Censor (weekly)	Independent.	Carlos Mora P. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pais (weekly)	Independent.	R. Laffitte J. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Repertorio Americano.	Political and literary.	Joaquin García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Excelsior (Cartago) (weekly)	Independent.	Gonzalo Ortiz M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correo Nacional (bi-weekly)	Catholic.	Luis Cartin (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Choteo (periodically)	Comic and political.	Antonio Zelaya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (irregularly)	Worker's interests.	Costa Rican Worker's (<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 3,962,344 (1931 census)

President

GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES (Liberal)

Re-elected November 2, 1928, for six-year term

Took oath of office May 20, 1929

Cabinet

Coalition (Liberal, Conservative, and Popular Parties)

Reorganized November, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Representantes)

*Election of November 1, 1932 (nine-year term;
renewed in part every three years)*

*Election of November 1, 1932 (six-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

President: ALBERTO BARRERAS (Liberal)

President: DR. RAFAEL GUAS INCLÁN (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	24
Conservative	6
Popular	4

Total 34

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	60
Conservative	58
Popular	9

Total 127

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

It is impossible in Cuba to distinguish between the political parties by their platforms or statements of national principles. Three have been active: Liberal, Conservative, and Popular, their strength being in the order named. Because of the enactment of laws preventing periodical reorganization of the parties, these are now controlled by the Executive Committees of the respective Assemblies, which are made up of ex-officio members who are the present Senators and Representatives. The parties follow the dictates of their leaders, the majority of whom support the Machado Government and its program, including a comprehensive plan of public works, more diversification in industry, and development of public instruction and agriculture. The Liberal Party is led by President Machado, Dr. Rafael Guas Inclán (President of the House of Representatives), Col. Carlos Machado (Senator), and Viriato Gutierrez (Senator). The Conservative Party is now divided into the so-called Coöperating and Orthodox groups. The former, led by Félix del Prado and Wilfredo Fernandez (Senator), supports the present government; the latter, comprising about 20 members of the House, opposes the Administration. The Popular Party is guided by Dr. Celso Cuellar del Rio (Secretary of the Senate),

Dr. José Manuel Cortina (leader of the Liberal-Popular coalition in the Senate) and Dr. Carmelo Urquiaga (Party leader in the House of Representatives).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American News	English language daily.	J. T. Wilford (<i>Prop.</i>)
Comercio	Commercial.	Antonio M. de Ayala (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent, oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony; large circulation.	Nicholas Rivero, Jr., and José I. Rivero (<i>Dirs. and Eds.</i>)
Evening Telegram	English language afternoon daily.	Havana Post (<i>Prop.</i>)
Habana	English language daily.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; leading English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	Carl Byoir (<i>Ch. of Bd.</i>) Charles Houston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Cuba	Government organ.	Orestes Ferrara (<i>Pres.</i>) Miguel Odorica (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio	Business journal.	José Emilio Obregon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent; leading Cuban daily; large circulation.	Rafael R. Govin, Jr. (<i>Prop.</i>) José de Cubas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pais	Liberal; sensational; large circulation.	Alfredo Hornedo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Camagueyano	Conservative.	Walfredo Rodriguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Camaguey)		
Comercio	Independent; supports Government.	B. Rumbant (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
Correspondencia	Independent; supports Government.	Florencio C. Veliz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
Diario de Cuba	Independent; progressive.	Eduardo Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Independencia	Independent.	E. Gonzalez Manet (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Graphic weekly; independent.	A. T. Quilez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Social (monthly)	Spanish language magazine.	Conrado Massaguer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of Cuba (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa	Association of newspaper publishers.	R. M. de Angulo (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Area: 54,207 square miles

Population: 14,726,158 (1930 census)

President

DR. THOMAS G. MASARYK

Elected by Revolutionary Assembly November 14, 1918; re-elected May 27, 1920 and 1927, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, Czechoslovak National Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties. Appointed October 29, 1932

Premier

JAN MALYPETR (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

Election of October 27, 1929

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senát)

(*Eight-year term*)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sněmovna)

(*Six-year term*)

Speaker: DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP
(Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

Speaker: FRANTIŠEK STANĚK (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian . . .	24
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	20
Czechoslovak National Socialist	16
Communist	15
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	13
German Social Democratic . .	11
German Agrarian League . .	9
Slovak People's Catholic. . .	9
Czechoslovak National Democratic	8
Hungarian Christian Socialist .	8
German Christian Socialist . .	6
Czechoslovak Trades	6
National German Socialist Labor	4
National League	1
Total	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian . . .	46
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	43
Czechoslovak National Socialist	33
Communist	28
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	25
German Social Democratic . .	21
Slovak People's Catholic. . .	19
German Agrarian League . .	16
Czechoslovak National Democratic	13
Czechoslovak Trades	12
Hungarian Christian Socialist .	12
German Christian Socialist . .	11
National German Socialist Labor	8
German National	7
National League	3
Independents	3
Total	300

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY: Represents agricultural population and defends its interests; favors land reform and distribution, and protective tariff on agricultural products. The strongest Czechoslovak party.

Leaders: Jan Malypetr (Premier), Dr. Antonín Švehla (formerly Premier), František Staněk (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Dr. Milán Hodža (Minister of Agriculture), František Udržal (formerly Premier), Jan Černý (Minister of the Interior), Bohumír Bradáč (Minister of Defense), Dr. Juraj Slávik (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr. V. Šrobár (formerly Minister of Education), Václav Donát, Josef Vraný.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocates social reform and welfare measures; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Public Works), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Railways), Dr. Alfred Meissner (Minister of Justice), A. Srba (formerly Minister of Food), Dr. Lev Winter (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Ivan Dérer (Minister of Education), Dr. F. Soukup (Speaker of Upper Chamber), F. Tomášek (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), J. Stivín.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of workmen, lower ranks of state employees, and traders. Advocates social reforms but opposed to extreme Marxist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Eduard Beneš (Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the younger leaders of former Realist Party of President Masaryk), Václav Klofáč (formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. E. Franke (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Dr. K. Trapl (Minister of Finance).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Member of the 3d Internationale. Founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party; includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders: Leaders of controlling group: Bohumír Šmeral (Chairman of Party), Antonín Zápotocký, Klem. Gottwald.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative. Aims at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life and promotion of interests of high clergy and lower classes.

Leaders: Mgr. Jan Šrámek (Minister of Unification), Ing. Jan Dostálék (Minister of Public Works), Dr. F. Nosek (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Dr. J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber), Boh. Stašek, Bedřich Bezdek, Dr. M. Mičura, Josef Šamalík.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party in its more orthodox socialistic orientation. In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other German and Hungarian parties demanding cultural autonomy. Its opposition tactics, carried on for ten years, were given up after the election of 1929.

Leaders: Dr. Ludwig Czech (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. K. Heller, S. Taub, A. Pohl.

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia, including finance and administration and Slovak schools; represents Slovak peasant interests.

Leaders: P. Andrej Hlinka, Dr. J. Buday, Dr. Ludevít Labaj (formerly Minister of Unification of Laws), Dr. J. Kovalík, Dr. J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health).

GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests; seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians. Members of this group also represent in Parliament the German Labor and Agricultural Party.

Leaders: Prof. F. Spina (Minister of Public Health), G. Böllmann, Dr. Franz Hodina, Fr. Windirsch, W. Zierhut, J. Luksch.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Developed from the Young Czech Party, which before the war united people of all classes in the beginning of the political movement for Czechoslovak independence. Represents Czech nationalism and conservatism as opposed to socialism; supported largely by Czech industrialists, business men, and state employees. In *foreign policy*, opposes recognition of Soviet Russia and advocates a strong military defense system.

Leaders: O. Fischer (Chairman of Party), Dr. Karel Kramár (formerly Premier), Dr. Josef Matoušek (Minister of Commerce), Dr. Fr. Hodáč, Dr. Fr. Lukavský, Vilém Votruba, Fr. Ježek.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY: A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists. Originated in 1920 by division from Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; followers mostly among middle classes; advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.

Leaders: Rudolf Mlčoch (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Railways), Jos. V. Najman (formerly Minister of Railways).

HUNGARIAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A conservative Catholic party vigorously representing Hungarian minority interests; opposed to coalition government.

Leader: Dr. Geza Grosschmidt.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests.

Leaders: Dr. F. Luschka (Chairman of Party), K. Petersilka, Prof. R. Mayr-Harting (formerly Minister of Justice), H. Krumpe.

NATIONAL GERMAN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY: Closely related to the German National Party, the only point of difference being that it enrolls its membership from among the lower-rank German employees of the state, traders, and other small-income groups.

Leaders: Ing. Rudolf Jung, Hans Krebs, Richard Köhler, H. Knirsch.

GERMAN NATIONAL PARTY: Represents the extreme nationalists of the German minority; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Dr. Josef Keibl, Dr. E. Schollich, O. Horpynka, O. Kallina.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Small, strongly Nationalistic party of J. Stříbrný who separated from the Czechoslovak National Socialist Party.

Leader: Jiří Stříbrný (formerly Minister of Railways).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo	Organ of Czechoslovak National Socialist Party.	Václav Klofáč (<i>Dir.</i>) K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia	German nationalist paper.	Alb. Wesselski (<i>Ed.</i>) Ferd. Deml (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>) Rev. B. Stašek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Antonín Pimper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; conservative.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Osvobození	Politically independent; close to Foreign Office; organ of Czechoslovak Legionaires; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Josef Janda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party.	J. V. Najman (<i>Dir.</i>) A. P. Kalina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party.	Jiří Stříbrný (<i>Pub.</i>) Arne Laurin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Organ of National League.	R. Keller (<i>Pub.</i>)
Prager Presse	Semi-official. In German.	Dr. S. Blau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Tagblatt	Independent; leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling.	Dr. Ernst Rychnovský (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Právo Lidu	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.	Josef Stivín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pražské Noviny	Government organ.	Jos. St. Hevera (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rudé Právo	Organ of Communist Party.	Josef Guttman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialdemokrat.	Organ of German Social Democratic Party.	Wilh. Niessner (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Emil Strauss (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Josef Vraný (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	K. Sidor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenská Politika (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Fr. Votruba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	K. Hušek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent; liberal.	Dr. J. Stránský (<i>Pub.</i>)
Našinec (Olomouc)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	M. Zamykal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central European Observer (fortnightly)	Semi-official; political, economic, literary. In English.	Dr. J. Kraus (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary. In French.	George Marot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centralnaja Europa (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary. In Russian.	Dr. J. Papoušek (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,590,000 (1931 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)

Appointed April 29, 1929

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

*Election of September 13, 1932**

Speaker: JENSEN-KLEIS (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

Election of November 16, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: GERHARD NIELSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	28
Social Democratic	27
Conservative	13
Radical	7
Faroe Islands Home Rule party	1
Total	76

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	62
Liberal	39
Conservative	27
Radical	14
Justice League	4
Communist	2
Slesvig	1

*Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Total 149

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, proposes to reduce the army to a guard corps and the navy to a state marine to act as a revenue patrol, preserve neutrality, and discharge League obligations; also advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders: Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), H. P. Hansen (Minister of Defence), C. C. Andersen (Upper Chamber), L. D. Rasmussen, F. J. Borgbjerg (Minister of Education), C. N. Hauge (Minister for Industry and Commerce), C. V. Bramsnaes (Minister of Finance), K. K. Steincke (Minister of Social Affairs) and Gerhard Nielsen (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, opposes the Social Democratic plan to reduce the army and navy, and favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and discharge League obligations; stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bi-cameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders: Thomas Madsen-Mygdal (formerly Premier), O. Krag (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Jensen-Kleis (Speaker of Upper Chamber), H. Hauch (Member of Upper Chamber) and I. P. Stensballe (formerly Minister of Public Works).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents financial, industrial, and business constituency of cities, and landowners; coöperates with Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, moderately nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, resists reduction of army and navy and favors a defense plan based on compulsory enlistment; defends the state church and Christian instruction in public schools; stands for protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, and compulsory social insurance; opposes taxation on land values, parcelling out of large estates, and prohibition.

Leaders: Christmas Möller, H. Parkov, P. Korsgaard and V. Pürschel (Lower Chamber), and Alex B. Lange (Upper Chamber).

RADICAL PARTY: Also called "The Radical Left Party"; represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors obligatory arbitration, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of compulsory military service and coöperates with the Social Democratic Party in reduction of the army and navy; stands for religious freedom and abolition of the state church; seeks coöperation with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade; favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and high direct income and property taxation for social purposes, and profit sharing.

Leaders: C. Th. Zahle (Minister of Justice, formerly Premier), J. Veistrup (Upper Chamber), Niels Frederiksen (Lower Chamber), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs).

JUSTICE LEAGUE: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land; anti-socialistic; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of church and state, free trade, reduction of parliamentary representation with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, state aid to purchasers of small farms, freedom of education and religion.

Leader: Dr. A. Dam.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Accepts program of 3d Internationale. Represented in Parliament for first time in 1932.

Leaders: Axel Larsen and Munch-Petersen.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite. The principal point of its program is a revision of the present border between Denmark and Germany.

Leader: Dr. Schmidt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Chr. Gulmann, Anders Vigen, and Sv. Poulsen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheder	Conservative.	G. Helweg-Larsen, Nic. Blaedel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad. . . .	Religious; conservative.	Chr. Holt, Edw. Petersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	Ove Rode, V. Koppel and N. Hasager (<i>Eds.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Carl Andersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Aalborg Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	F. Jordan, T. Lassen (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	Schiøtz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Ejly Ernst (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jyllandsposten	Conservative.	H. H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jydske Tidende	Conservative.	Helge Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Kolding)		
Fyns Stiftstidende	Conservative.	M. C. H. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Tidende	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Socialdemokrat . . .	Social Democratic.	H. Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad. . . .	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly) . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . .	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen, J. A. Lemming (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin . . .	Political and literary.	Erik Rindom (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Tilskueren (monthly) . . .	Political and literary.	Axel Garde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Økonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi
(quarterly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Ritzaus Telegrambureau . .	Independent; supported by Press Council representing all leading parties.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Santo Domingo
Area: 19,332 square miles
Population: 1,200,000 (1931 estimate)

President

GENERAL RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO MOLINA
Assumed office August 16, 1930, for four-year term

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last election May 16, 1930

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

President: MARIO FERMÍN CABRAL

The Senado is composed of 12 members, one for each province, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

President: GEN. MIGUEL ANGEL ROCA

The Cámara is composed of 33 members, one for each 30,000 of population, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES

With the advent of the present administration, following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared and party lines ceased to have any influence upon either the administrative or the legislative authority. Power passed into the hands of the President and his advisers. During the latter part of 1931 President Trujillo and his associates proceeded with the organization of a new party which adopted the name "Dominicano," with the President himself as its chief. All members of the government and many government employees and private citizens enrolled. No other party is maintained within the Republic and most of the opposition leaders have retired from public life.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listín Diario	Independent; influential, long-established paper.	Arturo J. Pellerano Sardá (<i>Dir.</i>)
Opinión	Government; popular and influential.	Alvaro Alvarez D. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (Santiago)	Independent.	Emilio de Lemos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Información (Santiago)	Government affiliation.	Rafael César Tolentino (<i>Dir.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,500,000 (1931 estimate)

President

JUAN DE DIOS MARTÍNEZ MERA (Liberal)

Elected October 31, 1932. Returns canvassed by Congress and his election declared on December 2, 1932. Assumed office December 5, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed December 6, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Inaugurated August 10, 1932

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election held in May, 1932 (four year term)

President: JOSÉ RAFAEL BUSTAMANTE

Number of members 32

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election held in May, 1932 (two year term)

President: DR. FAUSTO NAVARRO A.

Number of members 56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government, during which the Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly of 57 members which adopted a new Constitution, and re-elected Dr. Ayora President of the Republic. Dr. Ayora resigned as President on August 24, 1931. Elections were held in October, 1931, but Sr. Neptalí Bonifaz who received the largest number of votes, was disqualified by Congress. Uprisings followed, but new elections were held on October 30 and 31, 1932, and the Liberal Candidate was declared elected. It will be seen that the programs of the two principal political parties are similar in most respects.

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws, in which emphasis is placed on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of

14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leaders: Dr. José Peralta and Dr. Adolfo Paez.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations. The Party presented Manuel Sotomayor y Luna as presidential candidate in the October, 1932, elections.

Leaders: Manuel Sotomayor y Luna (President of the Party), Rafael M. Arizaga and Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Mantilla Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Debate	Conservative.	Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>)
Día	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globo (Bahía de Caraquez)	Liberal.	Carlos M. Palau (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Crónica (Cuenca)	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Sur (Cuenca)	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Cuenca)	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prensa (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Telégrafo (Guayaquil)	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universo (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Provincia (Portoviejo)	Liberal.	Carlos A. Palacios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Razon (Riobamba)	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cosmopolita (Ambato) (weekly)	Independent.	Nicholas Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed.</i>)

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 13,600 square miles

Population: 14,217,864 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING FUAD I

Succeeded as Sultan, October 9, 1917; proclaimed King,

March 15, 1922

Cabinet

Popular-Unionist

Appointed June 20, 1930, reorganized January 5, 1933

Premier

ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA (Popular Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of June 11, 1931 (ten-year term; renewed by halves every five years)

President: YEHLA IBRAHIM PASHA
(Unionist Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Shaab)	35
Unionist (Ittehad)	25
National (Watani)	1
Independents	39

Total 100

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chamber of Deputies)

Election of May and June, 1931 (for five years)

President: TEWFIK RIFAAT PASHA
(Popular Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Shaab)	88
Unionist (Ittehad)	39
National (Watani)	8
Independents	14
Vacant	1

Total 150

When Parliament met in January, 1930, Adly Yeghen Pasha's ministry resigned in favor of a Wafd ministry, headed by Mustapha Nahas Pasha, which held office until June 19, 1930, when it was succeeded by the present ministry.

The Egyptian Parliament was dissolved by Royal Rescript on October 23, 1930, when the new Constitution of Egypt was proclaimed by King Fuad. This Constitution provided that the Senate should henceforth consist of 100 members (three-fifths to be appointed by the king and two-fifths elected by popular vote), and that the Chamber of Deputies should henceforth consist of 150 members. It also provided that parliamentary elections should be held within three months of the date of the Decree of Dissolution and that the new Parliament should meet within four months thereof. Parliamentary elections were held under the new electoral law in the form of first-degree elections on

May 14, 16, and 18, 1931, for the choosing of electoral delegates followed by the second-degree election on June 1, 1931, for the election by the electoral delegates of members of the Chamber of Deputies. The new Parliament, the first convened since the adjournment of Parliament on June 19, 1930, and its subsequent dissolution on October 23, 1930, was opened on June 20, 1931, when the new Constitution entered into force, and was adjourned on July 21, 1931. It is notable that the Wafd, which was represented by 107 out of 121 Senators and 215 out of 235 Deputies in the last Parliament, is unrepresented in the present Parliament.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

POPULAR PARTY (Shaab): Organized in December, 1930, by Prime Minister Sidky Pasha. Composed of wealthy citizens, discontented Liberal Constitutionalists, and politicians now in power. Advocates Egypt's complete independence and the maintenance of sovereignty over the Sudan; an agreement with the British Government on points reserved, and the carrying out of that agreement in a way which will guarantee amicable relations between the two countries; abolition of the capitulations, the maintenance of amity between natives and foreigners, and the strengthening of friendly relations which will help continue mutual confidence between Egypt and the other powers; the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations; support of the constitutional régime; complete autonomy for the judiciary; and improvement of the living conditions of the country in all phases of life.

Leader: Ismail Sidky Pasha (Premier).

NATIONAL PARTY (Watani): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leaders: Hafez Ramadan Bey (President of Party), Abdel Hamid Bey Said and Fikry Abaza.

UNIONIST PARTY (Ittehad): Pro-Palace; composed of former Constitutionalists or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitutional Party, but makes an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown.

Leaders: Yehia Ibrahim Pasha (President of the Party, President of the Senate), Hilmy Issa Pasha (Minister of Education), Sayed Pasha Abou Ali, and Ahmad Aly Pasha (Minister of Justice).

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1919 by Zaglul Pasha, one of Egypt's modern statesmen, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the War. It is probably most representative of nationalist aspirations and is supported by the great body of Egyptians. Announces that it will work for complete independence amicably, without hatred or animosities, that it will safeguard the old Constitution, and cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers in general, and Great Britain in particular. The Wafd has refused to recognize the new Constitution and new electoral law and its participation in the elections of May and June, 1931, was limited to appeals to the electorate to boycott the elections.

Leaders: Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Makram Ebeid, Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachi, Fathallah Barakat Pasha (formerly Minister of Agriculture, and nephew of Zaglul Pasha), and Ahmed Maher Eff. (formerly Minister of Education).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by aristocrats and intellec-

tuals. Has favored negotiating with Great Britain to obtain independence of Egypt and Sudan gradually. In general pursues a policy of moderation. The party took no part in the election of December, 1929, thus throwing entire responsibility for possible rejection of the treaty with Great Britain on the Wafdists. On April 1, 1931, it concluded a pact with the Wafd to boycott the elections, to refuse adherence to the new Constitution and new electoral law under which the elections were held, and to refuse the acceptance of any treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Sidky Pasha. The pact between the two parties has continued to be maintained until the present time (December, 1932).

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Mohamed Aly Pasha, Ahmed Bey Abdel Gaffar, Mahmud Abdel Razez Pasha, and Gafaar Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahram	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Bey (<i>Prop.</i>) Daoud Barakat Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Al Balagh	Wafd; most influential Wafd-ist journal; widely read.	Abdel Kader Hamza (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Bassir	Mainly commercial.	Charles Scheiner (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Gihad	Wafd.	Tewfik Diab (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent, reactionary; in English.	P. Harding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ittihad	Organ of Unionist Party.	Mohamed Afifi Riad Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Kowkab Al Shark	Wafd.	Ahmed Bey Hafez Awad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf & Makarius (<i>Props.</i>) Khalil D. Tabit Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shaab	Organ of Popular Party.	Mahomed Zaki Abdel Kader (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siassa	Organ of Liberal Constitutional Party.	Ibrahim Mazni Eff. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos	Greek, liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette (Alexandria)	Independent, liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente (Alexandria)	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Réforme (Alexandria)	French daily.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bourse Egyptienne (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent; in French.	E. Lauminois (<i>Ed.</i>)
Goha (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in French; pro-Wafdist; able satiric review.	M. Dumanil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue d'Egypte (weekly)	Economic-financial; in French.	B. Michel and G. Vaucher (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in English.	P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn

Area: 18,400 square miles

Population: 1,121,000 (1932 estimate)

State Head

KONSTANTIN PÄTS (United Agrarian)

Re-elected November 1, 1932

Cabinet

National

Appointed November 1, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Riigikogu)

Election of May 21-23, 1932 (for three years)

President: JAAN TÖNISSON (National Center)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Agrarian	42
National Center	23
Socialist	22
National Minorities (Russian — 5, German-Swedish Bloc — 3)	8
Radical Labor Party	3
Non-party (former members of Radical Labor Party)	2
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents, generally, interests of farmers and landowners; the most conservative Party in the Estonian State Assembly; has two wings; the left wing which consists of members of the former Settlers Party, represents chiefly the interests of farmers who received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919; the right wing which consists of members of the former Agrarian Party principally represents the interests of old farmers; it favors moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves.

Leaders: *Right wing:* Konstantin Päts (Head of State, Head of Provisional Government, 1918-19), Jaan Teemant (formerly Head of State), Karl Einbund (formerly President of the State Assembly and Head of State); *left wing:* Oskar Köster (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Communications and Minister of Defense), Rudolf Penno (formerly Assistant President of the State Assembly) and Jakob Loosalu (Secretary of the State Assembly).

NATIONAL CENTER PARTY: formed by fusion of the former Populist, Labor, Christian Nationalist and House Owners Parties; consists of the four above mentioned groups; Populist group represents business and professional circles in the towns; Labor group represents non-socialist working class and radical intellectual circles; Christian Nationalist group represents the church; House owners group represents the interests of city holders of property.

Leaders: Populist group: Jaan Tõnisson (President of the State Assembly, formerly Head of State), August Kerem (formerly Assistant President of the State Assembly, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Defense and Minister of Communications); *Labor group:* Otto Strandmann (formerly President of the Estonian Constituent Assembly and Head of State), Ado Anderkopp (Minister of Justice and Interior, formerly Minister of Defense); *Christian Nationalist group:* Jaan Lattik (formerly Minister of Education and Minister of Foreign Affairs); *House Owners group:* Mihkel Pung (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents working class interests and trade unions; has two wings and a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade; affiliated with 2nd Internationale.

Leaders: Mihkel Martna (founder of Party, present Assistant President of the State Assembly), Karl Ast (formerly Minister of Information); *right wing:* August Rei (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Head of State and President of the Estonian Constituent Assembly), Aleksander Oinas (formerly State Comptroller, Minister of Interior, and Minister of Communications); *left wing:* Leopold Johanson (Minister of Communications, formerly Minister of Education and Public Welfare) and Nigol Andresen.

RUSSIAN PARTY: Represents the interests of the Russian minority.

Leader: Aleksei Sorokin.

GERMAN-SWEDISH BLOC: Represents nationalist and cultural interests of German and Swedish minorities in Estonia.

Leaders: Germans: Carl Schilling, *Swedes:* Mathias Vesterblom.

RADICAL LABOR PARTY: Initial number of its representatives in the State Assembly was five; later two declared themselves as non-party; represents most radical socialist views in the country; favors 3rd Internationale.

Leaders: Priidik Kroos and Aleksander Silverstov.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kaja	Organ of right wing of United Agrarian Party.	H. Oidermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaleht	Organ of left wing of United Agrarian Party.	J. Loosalu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Päevaleht	Conservative; independent, favoring National Center Party.	T. E. Kirjastus Uhisus (<i>Prop.</i>) G. E. Luiga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rahva Sõna	Socialist.	E. Joonas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revalsche Zeitung	Organ of German Minority.	A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaba Maa	Organ of Labor Group of National Center Party.	E. Laaman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minority.	A. Schulz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Postimees (Tartu-Dorpat)	Organ of Populist Group of National Center Party.	J. Tõnisson and O. Mänd (<i>Eds.</i>)
Bank of Estonia Economic Bulletin (monthly)	Economic and financial.	V. Poom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Statistical.	Government Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Tooms (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaubandus-Tööstus-Koja Teataja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial; bulletin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	H. Anto (<i>Ed.</i>)

ETHIOPIA

Capital: Addis Ababa

Area: 400,000 square miles (estimate)

Population: 7,500,000 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE I

Prince Regent, 1916. Crowned King Regent, October 7, 1928

Ascended throne as Emperor, April 2, 1930

Crowned Emperor, November 2, 1930

The government of Ethiopia was an absolute monarchy until July 16, 1931, when the Emperor voluntarily granted the country a constitution, creating a parliament. Parliament is theoretically elective, but the country is not yet articulate in choice of representatives, which are appointed by the Emperor. The Emperor also appoints the Ministers of State who hold Office at his pleasure. Party government has not yet developed

Premier

The Emperor is his own Prime Minister

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL

The Imperial Council is divided into three groups: (1) The Supreme Council of the Empire consisting of the Emperor and two princes. Matters of confidential nature, of primary State importance, of interest to the Emperor and the royal family personally are considered by the Supreme Council. (2) The Council of Imperial Advisers consisting of ten members. It deliberates, alone or with the Supreme Council, on State matters of less than imperial and capital importance. It is also asked for opinion in major State matters. (3) Officers of the Imperial Court who personally and otherwise directly serve the Emperor and his family. They include Privy Seal, Chief Secretary, Chamberlain, Guard Commander and the two directors of the Imperial Press.

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament, first opened on November 3, 1931, is modelled after foreign bicameral legislative bodies. The upper chamber, Senate, consists of 27 members, with a President and a Secretary. Its members are chosen from the leading hereditary provincial chiefs. The lower house, Chamber of Deputies, is planned to consist of about 40 members, not yet definitely limited. These are chosen from lesser provincial chieftains. Parliament meets annually, in October. About half of the total membership of each chamber is called each alternate year. Office tenure is at the Emperor's pleasure. Parliament is considered non-partisan. Appointment is assumed to involve loyalty to the dynasty. It works out legislative details under Imperial suggestion and control.

ETHIOPIA

PRESS

<i>Name of paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aimero (weekly)	Official; in Amharic; summarizes world news; carries weekly report of Bank of Ethiopia.	Owned and controlled by the Government.
Berhanena Salem (weekly) .	Official; in Amharic.	Owned and controlled by the Emperor.
Le Courrier d'Ethiopie (weekly)	Independent; in French; carries general and local news and educational articles; French ownership.	L. de Robillard (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
L'Ethiopie Commerciale . . (weekly)	Independent; in French; founded in 1932; commercial news; Greek ownership.	Christos Sakellarides (<i>Prop.</i>) Constantine M. Margaritti (<i>Ed.</i>)

In the absence of party government, the freedom of the press is extensive. It avoids politics and criticism of the ruling class. All four papers are published in the capital city.

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 149,981 square miles

Population: 3,667,067 (1930 estimate)

President

PEHR EVIND SVINHUFVUD

Elected February 16, 1931

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Agrarian, National Union, National Progressive and Swedish People's Parties)

Appointed December 14, 1932

Premier

TOIVO MIKAEL KIVIMÄKI (National Progressive Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of October, 1930 (for three years)

Speaker: KYÖSTI KALLIO (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	66
Agrarian	60
National Union	42
Swedish People's	21
National Progressive	10
Small Farmers	1
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; advocates reduction of armaments; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: K. Harvala (Chairman of Party), K. H. Wiik (Secretary of Party), Väinö Tanner (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Prof. Väinö Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Hannes Ryömä (formerly Minister of Finance), Väinö Hupli (formerly Minister of Commerce), Väinö Hakkila (Third Speaker of the Diet, formerly Minister of Justice), Väinö Vuolijoki (Minister at Berlin), Matti Paasivuori and Miss Miina Sillanpää (formerly Ministers).

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents agricultural interests, opposing both conservatives and socialists; supports the coöperative movement; favors the rural as against city population, and strong national defence.

Leaders: Dr. J. E. Sunila (formerly Premier), Kyösti Kallio (Speaker of Parliament, formerly Premier), Juho Niukkanen (formerly Minister of Communications), P. V. Heikkinen (Chairman of Party), K. A. Lohi (formerly Minister of Social Affairs, Chairman of Agrarian group in Diet), Lauri Kr. Relander (formerly President).

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defence system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Dr. Paavo Virkkunen (formerly Minister of Education, 2nd Speaker of Parliament), Erkki Kuokkanen (formerly Minister of Interior), Prof. K. Haataja (Chairman of Party), P. Pennanen (formerly Assistant Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Kyösti Järvinen (formerly Minister of Finance).

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking population; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Eric v. Rettig (Chairman of Party), Prof. Ragnar J. Furuhielm (Assistant Minister of Finance), Erik von Frenckell, Baron Ernst von Born (formerly Minister of the Interior).

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A centre party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms.

Leaders: Prof. Kaarlo J. Ståhlberg (formerly President), Dr. Oskari Mantere (Minister of Education, formerly Premier), T. M. Kivimäki (Premier), Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party group in Diet), Eljas Erkko (formerly Minister Without Portfolio).

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leaders: Eino Yliruusi and Yrjö H. Kesti.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Sana	Lappo Movement.	Aarne Somersalo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Santeri Ivalo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppa-lehti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomenmaa	Agrarian.	J. A. Tamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Union.	S. J. Pentti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori)	National Union.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	National Union.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish People's.	Einar Holmberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	Urho Toivola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Union.	E. Tikkanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Union.	O. J. Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	Social Democratic.	Eero A. Vuori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala (Viipuri)	National Union.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic. In Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; Agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyn-ninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Emil Stavenhagen (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly) . .	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finnish Trade Review . . (quarterly)	Economic. In English.	Alex Matson (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST) . .	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris
 Area: 212,659 square miles
 Population: 41,834,923 (1931 census)

President

ALBERT LEBRUN

Elected May 10, 1932, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Radical and Radical Socialist, French Socialist, Republican Democratic and Social, Democratic Left, Radical Left, Republican Union Left, Republicans and Republican Socialist)

Appointed December 18, 1932

Premier

JOSEPH PAUL-BONCOUR (No Group)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

*Elections to December, 1932 (nine-year term;
 renewed by thirds every three years)*

Speaker: EMILE JEANNENEY (Democratic Left)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic Left	159
Republican Union	69
Democratic and Radical Union	32
Republican Left	18
Socialist	15
Right (Royalist and Bonapartist)	7
Belonging to no group	11
Total	311
Total authorized by law	314

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Elections of May 8, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: FERNAND BOUISSON (Socialist)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical and Radical Socialist	160
Socialist	128
Radical Left	48
Republican-Democratic Union	41
Independent Left	38
Republican Centre	35
Left Republicans	29
Republican Socialist and French Socialist	29
Republican Social	18
Popular Democratic	16
Communist	10
Social Action	7
Belonging to no group	15
Independent	14
Not inscribed	26
Total	614
Total authorized by law	614

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Most French parliamentary groups do not exactly represent true parties, with funds and organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments to important committees. Smaller groups are insured proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. Groups coincide with parties only when a party has parliamentary strength sufficient to enable it to form a group of its own. Organized parties able to command effective groups in the Chamber are the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Republican National Alliance (leading factor of the republican federation). The Communist Party has maintained its group in the Chamber, though unable to secure seats in all committees. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. There is also an organization of members "belonging to no group," which enjoys all of the privileges of the regular groups with respect to voting by proxy and obtaining assignments to committees, and which sometimes facilitates the formation of ministries through making available qualified men without party connections.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the *Left* (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), comprising in the Senate the group of the Democratic Left, and in the Chamber the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, Republican Socialists and French Socialists, but excluding the Communists; and the *Right Centre* (formerly called Bloc National), comprising in the Senate the Republican Union, the Republican Left, and the Democratic and Radical Union, and in the Chamber the Republican-Democratic Union, the Democratic and Social Action, the Popular Democrats, the Left Republicans, the Independents, and some Radicals. These coalitions play in Parliament a role similar to that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large composing the coalitions are:

LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: One of the largest parties in France, often able to hold power or control governments; organized nationally, with department federations; evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and officials of all degrees. Its influence in recent years has shown a steady tendency towards decline, owing to the failure of its leaders to compromise with neighboring groups in Parliament; the result has been added strength for the Moderate Republicans on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign and colonial policy*, favors the League of Nations, reparations agreement, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates reduction of standing army and military expenditure, priority of the Chamber over the Senate, democratization of Senatorial elections, woman suffrage, extension of communal liberties; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (short of complete state socialism) such as nationalization of large

public utilities (excepting railways) and participation of technicians and consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reënforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, opposes diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and favors reënforcement of secular education by the creation of a single school system.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats.

Leaders: Edouard Herriot (Deputy, President of Party, formerly Premier); *Senators* — Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Abr. Schrameck (formerly Minister of Interior), Th. Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (Minister of Colonies), Maurice Sarraut (formerly President of Party), René Renoult (formerly Minister of Justice), Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader in Senate), Justin Godard (formerly Minister of Health), M. Dalbiez (formerly Minister of Liberated Regions) and René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor).

Deputies — C. Chautemps (Minister of Interior), A. Berthod, Yvon Delbos (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), François-Albert (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), André Hesse (formerly Minister of Colonies), Louis J. Malvy (formerly Minister of Interior), A. Durafour (formerly Minister of Labor), Léon Archimbaud, L. Lamoureux (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Julien Durand (Minister of Commerce), Pierre Cot, J. Mistler, M. Albert Dalimier (Minister of Labor), G. Bonnet (Minister of Public Works), Edouard Daladier (Minister of War) and Leon Meyer (Minister of Merchant Marine).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Adherent of 2d Internationale; associated with General Labor Confederation under Léon Jouhaux; affiliated with Labor and Socialist Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. Unlike other similar European Socialist parties, such as the Belgian Socialist Party, it is unwilling to share responsibility by participation of Ministers in a coalition government. In *foreign policy*, favors international coöperation but recognizes principle of national defense; supports League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia; opposes relations with the Vatican; criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them; advocates reduction of term of compulsory military service and a militia system; opposes budget for maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants; favors right of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor, also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants.

Leaders: Deputies — Léon Blum (floor leader), Vincent Auriol (formerly floor leader), Fernand Bouisson (Speaker of Lower Chamber, first Socialist

elected to this office), Compère-Morel, Salomon Grumbach, Frossard, Pierre Renaudel, Alexandre Varenne; *Senators* — Reboul, Morizet, Betoulle; *Outside Parliament* — M. Zyromski, Longuet and Paul Faure.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: A small party, organized nationally, opportunistic in policy and intermediary between the Radicals and Socialists, more nearly approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics; founded by Briand and Viviani when they refused to accept the unification of the two French Socialist parties after the Amsterdam Congress in 1905; in *foreign policy*, favors League of Nations and a close understanding with Germany; in *domestic policy*, strongly anti-clerical; favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders: Anatole de Monzie (Minister of Education); *Senators* — Louis Soulié, M. Violette; *Deputies* — Emile Faure and Bibié.

RIGHT CENTRE

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE: A federation rather than a party. In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers, and favors diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the radicals in religious questions, but favors freedom of religious belief; opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes; opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce or industry, and idea of class struggle; moderately decentralist.

Leaders: *Senators* — Alexandre Millerand (formerly President), M. Hervey; *Deputies* — Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), Ed. de Warren; *Outside Parliament* — Gen. de Castelnau.

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in 1920, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, favors resolute attitude toward Germany, and is hostile to relations with Russia; advocates cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, argues for secularism with religious freedom; anti-socialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services; advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, stopping short of collectivist measures; accepts income and business taxes.

Corresponds in Chamber to Left Republicans, Democratic and Social Action, and Radical Left; in Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Raymond Poincaré (formerly Premier, formerly President of the Republic); *Senators* — M. Ratier (President of Party), Louis Barthou (formerly Minister of War), Léon Bérard (formerly Minister of Justice), Henri Chéron (Minister of Finance and Budget), Charles Chaumet; *Deputies* — Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Colonies) and Robert Thoumyre.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in October, 1930, by dissident faction of the Republican Federation. In *foreign policy*, advocates a firm nationalist attitude; in *domestic policy*, favors the strengthening of the authority of the government.

Leaders: P. Taittinger, Edouard Soulier and Ybarnégaray (Deputies).

ROYALISTS

L'ACTION FRANÇAISE: Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republi-

cans; has no representation in Parliament but is solidly organized; agitates in favor of hereditary monarchy; anti-parliamentarian and decentralist; for restoration of Catholic Church as preserver of order and authority, but on bad terms with the Vatican; anti-Semitic and anti-foreign; for supremacy of state.

Leaders: Outside Parliament — Charles Maurras and Léon Daudet.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS: A few Royalists of parliamentary type, and Plebiscitaires, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

COMMUNISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920, and well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program inspired by Moscow organization; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign affairs*, aims to embarrass the Government, particularly as regards military and colonial policies.

Leaders: Deputies — Marcel Cachin, André Marty, Doriot (floor leader), Berthon; *Outside Parliament* — M. Marranc.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

Chamber of Deputies

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST: (See party list, page 63).

SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 64).

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC UNION: Conservative group finding support among wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance; many members in Parliament identified with Republican National Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation; representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges; forms chief element of the *Right Centre*, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist labor organization and eight-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand. Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate.

Leaders: Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), Georges Pernot (formerly Minister of Public Works), François de Wendel, Ernest Flandin and Blaisot (formerly Minister of Public Health).

LEFT REPUBLICANS: Left wing of the *Right Centre*; opportunist moderate conservative group, progressive in tendency, collaborating in support of any government which is not socialistic, pacifist, or anti-clerical; advocates conciliatory foreign policy; supports secular laws. Corresponds to Senate group of Republican Union.

Leaders: Georges Leygues (Minister of Marine, formerly Premier), P. E. Flandin (formerly Minister of Finance), Humbert Ricolfi (formerly Vice-President of Chamber), François Piétri (formerly Minister of Budget), Sibille and Bonnevey (formerly Minister of Justice).

RADICAL LEFT: An opportunist group tending to support Radicals and Radical Socialists and oppose Socialists; less anti-clerical, favoring diplomatic relations with the Vatican, while opposing reestablishment of Church; for secular laws; supports Locarno treaties. Corresponds to Senate groups of Democratic Left and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Louis Loucheur (formerly Minister of Commerce), Laurent Eynac (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Germain-Martin (formerly Minister of Finance), Charles Daniélou (Minister of Health), G. Thomson, Landry and Mallarmé (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL ACTION: Moderate conservative anti-socialistic *Right Centre* group; formed since the April, 1928, elections, replacing the Republican-Democratic Left which supported Poincaré before 1924, later closely associated with Republican Alliance led by Millerand; more advanced on nationalist lines; Catholic, but not including Royalists. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict execution of treaties and military and political alliances, and opposes reparations agreement and disarmament, but accepts League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates military preparedness, state aid for private religious schools; individualist in economic doctrine, but progressive in advocating social reforms; opposed to state monopolies and favors transfer to private corporations; opposed to capital levy and increases in direct taxation; decentralist; opposed to Alsatian autonomist movement. Corresponds to Senate groups of Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Charles Reibel, Lt. Col. J. Fabry (formerly Minister of Colonies) and Henri Lorin.

INDEPENDENT LEFT: An opportunist group, formerly of Radical, Socialist, and no-party factions. Reformed in 1928 as the basis for candidacy of several of its members for appointment to a Left ministry.

Leaders: Henry Paté, H. Guernut (Secretary of League for the Rights of Man) and Emile Borel (formerly Minister).

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC: A *Right Centre* group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions with Alsatian clericals (corresponding to German Centre Party); represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, but stopping short of Socialism; favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leaders: Paul Simon (floor leader) and Champetier de Ribes (formerly Minister of Pensions).

RADICAL AND SOCIAL LEFT: This group and its party, the Unionist Party, seceded from the Radical and Radical Socialist Party. Settlement of inter-Allied debts contrary to its platform has left it without any well-defined policy.

Leaders: Henry Franklin-Bouillon (formerly Minister), Jean Goy, Fernand Brun and Pierre Cathala (formerly Under-Secretary of State).

REPUBLICAN CENTRE GROUP: Following the failure of a large number of

Left Republicans to observe party discipline and vote against the Herriot Government in June 1932, M. Tardieu formed this new political group.

Leaders: André Tardieu (formerly Premier and Minister of Agriculture), Louis Rollin (formerly Minister of Commerce), Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance), Marcel Heraud and Achille Fould.

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST GROUP: A mildly socialistic subordinate group; moderately anti-clerical, believing in separation of Church and State but also in maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican; opportunistic in politics, allied with centre rather than with left.

Leaders: Paul Painlevé (Minister of Air, formerly Premier), P. Forgeot (formerly Minister of Public Works) and Jean Hennessy.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 65).

COMMUNIST: (See party list, page 66).

INDEPENDENTS: Henri Laniel and Désiré Ferry.

NO GROUP: Marquis de Chambrun (Republican), Marquis de la Ferronnays (Royalist), de Ramel, Le Cour Grandmaison (Royalist) and Georges Mandel.

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; partisan politics in its debates traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber, and groups more lasting because the Senate is reëlected by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program.)

DEMOCRATIC LEFT: (Name used for Democratic, Radical, and Radical Socialist Left group). Constitutes almost half of Senate and forms the *Left* (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), corresponding to Chamber groups of Radicals and Radical Socialists, and Radical Left.

Leaders: Theodore Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Dr. Gallet (formerly Minister of Pensions), Caillaux, Bérenger, Abr. Schrameck, Julien Durand (Minister of Commerce), Léon Perrier (formerly Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (Minister of Colonies), Gaston Menier, René Renoult, Daniel-Vincent and Emile Jeanneney (Speaker of the Senate).

REPUBLICAN UNION: The chief *Right Centre* group; opponents of Radicals and Socialists, corresponding to left Republican, Republican-Democratic Left, Democratic Left, and Republican-Democratic Union groups of Chamber; not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.

Leaders: Raymond Poincaré (formerly Premier and formerly President of Republic), Albert Lebrun (President of the Republic), Henri Chéron (Minister of Finance and Budget), Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), and Léon Bérard.

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL UNION: Anti-Socialist Radical Centre group, seated to right of Left Republican group, but actually more leftist in opinion; corresponds to Left Radical group of Chamber.

Leaders: Raoul Péret (formerly Minister of Finance), Louis Barthou (formerly Minister of War, formerly Premier), Victor Boret (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and Paul Strauss.

REPUBLICAN LEFT: A moderate conservative group; pro-clerical.

Leader: M. Hervey (floor leader).

SOCIALIST: This group comprises the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.

Leaders: Reboul (floor leader), Betoulle and Morizet.

RIGHT: Composed of seven Royalists; ultra-conservative and aristocratic.

Leaders: Marquis de Dion and Comte de Blois.

No GROUP: Pierre Laval (formerly Premier), Henry de Jouvenel (formerly Minister of Public Instruction) and Joseph Paul-Boncour (Premier).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Action Française	Royalist; placed in Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras, J. Bainville (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
Ami du Peuple.	Conservative; independent; opposes communism and socialism, and larger newspapers; aims to reach working classes by a price of 10 centimes.	François Coty (<i>Prop.</i>) Jacques Roujon (<i>Dir.</i>) Jacques Ditte, Martin Mamy (<i>Eds.</i>)
Avenir (merged with <i>L'Eclair</i>)	Conservative right.	Jean Bosc (<i>Adm.</i>) Gast (<i>Dir.</i>) Lazarus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comoedia	Theater, art and literature.	Gabriel Boissy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Croix	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Féron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) Canon Franc Bertoye, Jean Guiraud (<i>Eds.</i>)
Echo de Paris	Conservative right.	Henri Simond (<i>Prop.</i>) "Pertinax" (André Géraud) (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Ere Nouvelle	Radical; Left Block.	Gaboriau (<i>Dir.</i>) François-Albert, Albert Milhaud (<i>Eds.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. de Weindel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Figaro	Conservative right; specializes in Paris news.	François Coty (<i>Prop. and Pol. Ed.</i>) Lara, de St. Auloire, Abel Hermant (<i>Eds.</i>)
Homme Libre	Independent.	Eugène Lautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Humanité	Communist.	Marcel Cachin Doriot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Information	Independent, largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Intransigeant	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican; large circulation.	M. Louis-Dreyfus (<i>Prop.</i>) Jean Fabry (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>)
Journal	Independent, moderate, without marked political tendency; pro-Government; semi-official; has large circulation.	Group headed by Agence Havas (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Guimier (<i>Adm.</i>) Paul Erio (<i>Dir.</i>) Raoul Barthe, de Marcillac, St. Brice (<i>Eds.</i>)
Journal des Débats	Republican centre, moderate liberal; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest liberal paper.	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre Bernus (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle	Independent; represents productive industry.	Gignoux (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Gauche	Radical; protagonist of an agreement between Radicals and Left Republicans.	P. Ponsot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberté	Conservative right; National Block; Bonapartist tendencies.	Camille Aymard (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Matin	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; favored National Union Cabinet; large circulation; semi-official.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lauzanne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Œuvre	Radical Socialist (left wing).	Rand (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Piot (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Emile Buré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ordre	Right Centre.	A. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>)
Paris-Midi	Independent; moderate left centre tendency.	Marcel Lucain (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Paul Reboux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Paris-Soir	Radical.	Sauerwein (<i>For. Ed.</i>) Alfred Oulman (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Petit Bleu	Moderate Left.	Patenotre (<i>Prop.</i>)
Petit Journal	Independent; Republican; without marked political tendency; semi-official.	Lenique (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Mallet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Petit Parisien	Independent paper with large circulation; Left Republican tendency; semi-official.	Pierre Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) Coudy (<i>Dir.</i>) Elie Bois, Jullien (<i>Eds.</i>)
Peuple	Labor Socialist; trade union organ.	Léon Jouhaux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Populaire	Socialist Party organ.	Campère-Morel (<i>Adm.</i>) Léon Blum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Quotidien	Radical Socialist.	Jean Hennessy (<i>Prop.</i>)
République	Organ of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; established in 1929.	Ed. Daladier (<i>Dir.</i>) Cudenet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps	Independent; semi-official; moderate liberal republican policy; Protestant influence; literary and intellectual.	Jacques Chastenet and Emile Mireaux (<i>Dirs.</i>) de Maris, d'Ormesson, Romier (<i>Eds.</i>)
Victoire	Nationalist.	Gustave Hervé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volonté	Radical (Left Block).	Albert Meric (<i>Ed.</i>), Albert Dubarry (<i>Ed. and Pol. Dir.</i>)
Petite Gironde (Bordeaux)	Moderate Republican (centre).	G. Chapon, M. Gounouilhou (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon)	Independent conservative; formerly royalist.	Régis Rambaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon)	Republican; Radical.	L. and H. Delaroche (<i>Prop.</i>)
Petit Marseillais (Marseilles)	Moderate Republican (centre).	G. Bourrageas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Provençal (Marseilles)	Radical Socialist tendency.	P. Carrère (<i>Dir.</i>)
France de l'Est (Mulhouse)	Moderate Republican Democratic; strong policy of defense against Germany.	Senator Jourdain (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Est Républicain (Nancy)	Republican.	René Mercier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eclaireur de Nice (Nice)	Moderate Republican; conservative.	Léon Garibaldi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ouest-Eclair (Rennes)	Democratic; Catholic.	Desgrées du Lou (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg)	Republican; radical; large circulation in Alsace.	Aristide Quillet (<i>Prop.</i>)
Depêche de Toulouse (Toulouse)	Radical Socialist; the most influential paper outside of Paris, especially so in south.	Maurice Sarraut (<i>Prop.</i>) Perdriat (<i>Dir.</i>) de Tesson (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Express du Midi (Toulouse)	Republican; independent conservative; Catholic; royalist tendency.	Gaston Guèze (<i>Ed.</i>)
Animateur des Temps Nouveaux (weekly)	Independent.	Louis Forest (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Europe Nouvelle (weekly)	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mlle. Louise Weiss and Marcel Rey (<i>Eds.</i>)
Opinion (weekly)	National Block.	de Pressac (<i>Dir.</i>) Bourget-Pailleron (<i>Ed.</i>) Edouard Trogan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondant (bi-weekly)	Conservative; Catholic clerical tendency.	
Revue Bleue (bi-weekly)	Political and literary; objective and independent.	Paul Gaultier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de France (bi-weekly)	Moderate Republican.	de Carbuccia (<i>Prop.</i>) Marcel Prévost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Paris (bi-weekly)	Right Centre.	Comte de Fels (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue des Deux Mondes . . . (bi-weekly)	Conservative.	René Doumic (<i>Ed.</i>) René Pinon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Revue Mondiale (bi-weekly)	Independent, devoted to foreign affairs.	Louis-Jean Finot (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue Universelle (bi-weekly)	Royalist.	Jacques Bainville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Hebdomadaire (weekly)	Conservative.	François Le Grix (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	Edouard Julia (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Fournier	Financial and political; independent.	Armand Mayer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Havas	Semi-official; affiliated with Associated Press - Reuters - Wolff group.	Léon Rénier (<i>Pres.</i>)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; independent.	M. Gabion (<i>Dir.</i>)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 181,723 square miles (land area, including the Saar)

Population: 64,776,000 (1932 estimate)

President

FIELD-MARSHAL PAUL VON HINDENBURG (Independent)

Re-elected April 10, 1932; for seven-year term

Cabinet

Nonpartisan

Appointed December 4, 1932

Chancellor

GENERAL KURT VON SCHLEICHER

PARLIAMENT *

(Reichstag)

Election of November 6, 1932 (for four years)

President: HERMAN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Socialist	196
Social Democrat	121
Communist	100
Centre (Catholic)	70
German National People's	54
Bavarian People's	20
People's	11
Christian Social (Protestant)	5
German Peasants	3
State	3
Hanoverian	1
Total	584

*To enjoy the privileges of a recognized parliamentary group (Fraktion), including power to elect members to important standing committees, a party or faction must secure 15 seats in the Reichstag.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: (Nazis); the German "Fascist" faction; espouses an anti-Semitic and extreme nationalistic program of dictatorship, with certain socialistic features. In *foreign policy*, opposes the peace treaty terms and all reparation payments; agitates for restoration of territory (also the lost colonies) and for reunion of all Germans. In *domestic policy*, opposed on principle to representative form of government, but takes part in parliamentary government in some German states for "tactical" reasons. Foremost winner of the elections of 1930 and July 1932, but lost 15 percent of its mandates in election of November, 1932.

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Chairman of Party), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Chairman

of Reichstag group), Franz Stöhr (formerly Vice-President of Reichstag), Ernst Count zu Reventlow, Dr. Paul Goebbels, Gregor Strasser, Herman Goering (President of Reichstag), General Franz Ritter von Epp and Alfred Rosenberg (Deputies).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has a moderate constitutional, state socialist program; its members are mainly skilled and unskilled workers, office clerks and employees, and civil servants. In *foreign policy*, it joins the other parties in seeking revision of the peace treaties and relief from the burden of reparations, particularly in the interest of the working class; favored Locarno treaties and entry of Germany into League of Nations; urged adherence to Kellogg Pact; advocates free trade or only moderate protection. In *domestic policy*, stands for protection of the Republic and unity of the Reich with more centralization of power in the federal government, opposes monarchism and militarism, and represents the interest of workers in industrial legislation, such as the 8-hour day, social insurance, and other measures; urges reform of judiciary; seeks extension of power of trade unions.

Leaders: Dr. Otto Braun (formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Löbe (formerly President of Reichstag), Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid (Chairman of Reichstag group), Friedrich Stampfer (editor of Vorwärts, party organ), Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Carl Severing (formerly Prussian Minister of Interior), Otto Wels (Chairman of Party), Arthur Crispian, Wilhelm Dittmann and Dr. Rudolf Wissell (formerly Minister of Labor).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The German section of the 3d Internationale; advocates a constitution on the Soviet model, "dictatorship of proletariat," elimination of all private property. Relatively unimportant until end of December, 1920, when the majority of the then-existing Independent Socialist group joined the Communists, who thus gained in power and held 62 seats in Reichstag after the worst months of inflation. The present economic depression has brought about a further increase of the strength of the Communist Party, which won 77 seats in the 1930 Reichstag election, and 100 seats in the November, 1932 election. The Communist program in Germany is much modified by economic actualities and the incapacity of the party to affect political action; it takes part in parliamentary activities in order to obstruct action and undermine faith in the present republican administration.

Leaders: Ernst Thälmann (Chairman of Party), Ernst Torgler (Chairman of Reichstag group), Wilhelm Münzenberg, Hermann Remmele and Clara Zetkin (Deputies).

CENTRE PARTY (Catholic): Represents the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany; voters found among all classes of Catholic people — industrialists, laborers, landholders, peasants, aristocrats, and clergy — hence policy tends to be moderate. Founded after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck, and has maintained strength because the religious tie holds its members together, making it one of the few stable factors in German post-war politics and giving it a strong strategic position in the Reichstag. In *foreign policy*, advocates a conciliatory course; urges union of Austria with Germany (*Anschluss*). In *domestic policy*, generally federalistic, supporting the Republic; advocates strong unity of Reich with free development of component states; opposes state control of schools and favors denominational schools.

Leaders: Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph Wirth (formerly Chancellor, Finance Minister and Minister of Interior, head of left wing group), Dr. Heinrich Brüning (formerly Chancellor), Dr. Adam

Stegerwald (formerly Minister of Labor, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Dr. Hans Bell (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Heinrich Brauns (formerly Minister of Labor), Theodor von Guérard (formerly Minister of Transport), Prelate Dr. Ludwig Kaas (Chairman of Party), Dr. Heinrich Franz Köhler (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Andreas Hermes (formerly Minister of Agriculture, leader of agrarian wing), Thomas Esser (1st Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Ludwig Perlitius (Chairman of Reichstag group), Prelate Carl Ulitzka, Joseph Joos, Prof. Dr. Georg Schreiber, Prof. Dr. Friedrich Dessauer and Christine Teusch (Deputies).

GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Tendencies of members mostly monarchistic; program one of discrediting of the Republic in practice, and opposition to its democratic aims; however, party has participated in parliamentary life and in cabinets since 1924. Prominent members advocate administrative reforms tending to strengthen the executive at the expense of the Reichstag. The party grew out of the former German conservative and moderate conservative parties, and represents agrarian and landholding classes, former army officers, and officials who are retired from service, industrialists, and middle-class elements with monarchist sympathies. In *foreign policy*, recognized the necessity of carrying out the Dawes Plan for reparation payments; opposed acceptance of the Young Plan; agitates for revision of peace treaties and restoration of territory (especially on eastern frontiers, and colonies); opposed League membership and Locarno treaties. In *domestic policy*, federalistic, stands for Christian school law and denominational schools, a protectionist tariff policy, and laws protecting and developing agriculture (thus enlisting peasant support); opposed to socialism; anti-Semitic tendencies; adheres to old black, white, and red flag. Following the disciplining of party members who defied Dr. Hugenberg during balloting on the anti-reparations "liberty law," fourteen members of the Party, including Gottfried Treviranus, Dr. Otto Hoetzsch, and Dr. Walther von Keudell, resigned from the party in December, 1929. In July, 1930, about 25 members of the old Reichstag group, including Count Westarp, Dr. Bazille, and Dr. Wallraf, supported the Brüning Cabinet and seceded from the party. A group of these moderate Conservatives formed a Conservative People's Party; the others joined the Christian Peasants or the Christian Social (Protestant) Party.

Leaders: Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party), Dr. Ernst Oberfohren (Chairman of Reichstag group), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Walther Graef (formerly Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport), Dr. Reinhold Georg Quatz, Dr. Paul Bang, Prof. Dr. Martin Spahn, Dr. Eduard Stadler (Deputies) and Elard von Oldenburg-Januschau.

BAVARIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: Elects parliamentary representatives in Bavaria only; a Catholic party; originally, until 1919, part of the Catholic Centre Party, whose lead it generally follows, though more conservative in temper; withdrew to oppose centralizing policy of Erzberger (formerly Minister of Finance). Favors protection of state rights as against extension of federal power and centralization, federative system, and larger autonomy for Bavaria within Reich; opposes hegemony of Prussia; favors union of Germany and Austria; opposed Young Plan.

Leaders: Prelate Johann Leicht (Chairman of Reichstag group), Schaeffer (Chairman of Party), Dr. Heinrich Held (Bavarian Prime Minister), Dr. Erich Emminger (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Georg Schätzel (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs) and Dr. Rauch (2nd Vice-President of Reichstag).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party; represents large industrial interests (particularly coal, iron, steel, and finishing industries) and many middle-class voters who find the Nationalists too extreme. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties but accepted Young Plan for reparations, and Locarno treaties; advocates union of Austria with Germany; favored German entry into League. In *domestic policy*, chiefly concerned with economic reconstruction; has strong protectionist tariff wing; opposes socialist influence in administration and legislation, and favors a solid middle-class block in Parliament; mostly Protestant. Many members not in sympathy with the republican régime, but party opposes unconstitutional movements against it, advocating centralization of power in the federal government.

Leaders: Eduard Dingeldey (Chairman of Party, Chairman of Reichstag group), Dr. Paul Moldenhauer (formerly Minister of Finance), General Hans von Seeckt (formerly Chief of the Reichswehr), Siegfried von Kardorff, Walther Dauch and Dr. Emil Georg von Stauss (Deputies).

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PARTY (Protestant): A new political group, for the first time represented in the 1930 Reichstag. Founded by social welfare workers and Protestant clergymen; voters chiefly middle-class elements; moderately conservative in tendency, with strong social inclinations; defends interests of Protestant Church, favors denominational schools and advocates censorship for literature, theater, and cinema.

Leader: Wilhelm Simpfendorfer (Chairman of Reichstag group).

GERMAN PEASANTS PARTY: Formed in 1928 from the Bavarian Peasants' Union over conflict with the conservative tendencies of the Landbund, the agrarian organization of the National People's and Christian Peasants Parties; represents smaller farmers; constitutional and democratic in aims and program.

Leader: Prof. Dr. Anton Fehr (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

STATE PARTY: Founded in July, 1930, by leading members of the Democratic Party, the People's National Union, and young Liberals formerly belonging to the People's Party. The Party's defeat in the September, 1930, elections brought about the secession of the People's National Union, which became a separate political and parliamentary group. The State Party is now the political and legal successor of the Democratic Party dissolved in November, 1930, though somewhat less inclined toward the Social Democratic Party. Represents chiefly financial and commercial interests; voters principally in large cities among middle classes and intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties, but supports the Locarno treaties, League membership, a policy of conciliation with France, and free trade. In *domestic policy*, adheres to the republican constitution and parliamentary government, advocates centralization and extension of the power of the federal government, favors undenominational state schools; opposes monopolies and socialistic measures.

Leaders: Hermann Dietrich-Baden (formerly Minister of Finance, Chairman of Party), Dr. Karl Petersen (Burgomaster of Hamburg), Dr. Peter Reinhold (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Wilhelm Kulz (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Hermann Hopker-Aschoff (formerly Prussian Minister of Finance), Dr. Walther Schreiber (Prussian Minister of Commerce), Dr. August Weber, Dr. Gertrud Baumer, Dr. Hermann Fischer and Dr. Gustav Stolper.

HANOVERIAN PARTY: Advocates reconstruction of the State of Hanover and its separation from Prussia, and State's rights generally.

Leader: Dr. Count von Bernstorff (Chairman of Party).

ECONOMIC PARTY: A group of small craftsmen and tradesmen strongly opposing socialistic policies; represents chiefly the economic interests of the middle classes; conservative in tendency; favors freedom of commerce from government control.

Leader: Prof. Dr. Joh. Bredt (formerly Minister of Justice, Chairman of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Courier . . .	Democratic; leading financial paper.	Dr. E. Faktor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . . .	Independent; financial and political; friendly to Nazis; nationalistic.	Killisch von Horn (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . . .	Organ of National People's Party; highly nationalistic in tendency; advocates union of all nationalist elements.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>) Adolf Lange (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Morgenpost . . .	Left wing of former Democratic Party.	Ullstein A. G. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Berliner Tageblatt . . .	Independent; democratic.	Rudolf Mosse (<i>Pub.</i>) Theodor Wolff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Volkszeitung . . .	Democratic.	Otto Nuschke (<i>Ed.</i>)
B. Z. am Mittag . . .	Independent; democratic.	Ullstein A. G. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. F. Höllering (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff . . .	Berlin organ of National Socialist (Hitler) Party.	Dr. Goebbels (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche . . .	Connected with Catholic Trade Union Movement.	Dr. Alphons Nobel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Tag . . .	Nationalistic.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>) August Scherl (<i>Pub.</i>) Freiherr von Medem (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Fritz Klein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.	Tends to favor People's Party; formerly belonged to Stinnes interests; passed out of their hands into control of a syndicate that bought it for the Reich Government; owing to political pressure, sold again in 1926 to a group of bankers and industrialists.	
Deutsche Tageszeitung . . .	Moderately nationalistic; leading agrarian paper.	Wilhelm Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung . . .	Extremely nationalistic.	Franz Schwendy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Rote Fahne . . .	Organ of Communist Party.	Dr. Meyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Germania . . .	Organ of Catholic Centre Party.	Dr. Ernst Buhla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung	Conservative and monarchistic. Organ of Stahlhelm.	Georg Foertsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
8-Uhr Abendblatt . . .	Independent; democratic.	Berliner Zeitungsverlag G.m.b.H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Hermann Zucker (<i>Ed.</i>) Friedrich Stampfer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorwärts . . .	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	
Vossische Zeitung . . .	Independent; democratic.	Ullstein A. G. (<i>Pub.</i>) Julius Elban (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Hoeber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Volkzeitung (Cologne)	Catholic Centre Party.	
Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne)	People's Party.	DuMont-Schauberg (<i>Pub.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)	Leading democratic journal.	Dr. H. Simon (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hamburger Echo (Hamburg)	Socialist.	
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . . (Hamburg)	Liberal.	Broschek & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) Felix von Eckardt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . . (Hamburg)	Independent; nationalistic.	Dr. Hartmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)	Nationalistic tendency.	Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) Richard Breiting (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Volkszeitung . . . (Leipzig)	Socialist.	Hugo Saupe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bayerischer Kurier (Munich)	Catholic. Organ of Bavarian People's Party.	Joseph Osterhuber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Münchener Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)	Nationalistic tendency.	Knorr & Hirth (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. F. Büchner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter . . . (Munich)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Adolf Hitler (<i>Pub.</i>) Alfred Rosenberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . . (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Dr. Gustav Stolper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Tage-Buch (weekly) . .	Political, literary, and economic.	Leopold Schwarzschild (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Weltbühne (weekly) . .	Political, literary, and economic; radical.	Kurt Tucholsky and Carl von Ossietsky (<i>Eds.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte . . . (monthly)	Study of war origins.	Dr. Alfred von Wegerer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europäische Gespräche . . . (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Prof. Dr. A. Mendelssohn Barth- oldy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Friedens-Warte (monthly)	Pacifistic.	Prof. Dr. Hans Wehberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Gesellschaft (monthly)	Socialistic.	Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly)	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . .	Study of Eastern questions.	Prof. Dr. Otto Hoetzsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Preussische Jahrbücher . . . (monthly)	Long established; conservative.	Georg Stilke (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Walter Heynen und Dr. Emil Daniels (<i>Eds.</i>)
Sozialistische Monatshefte . (monthly)	Socialistic.	Dr. Joseph Bloch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Süddeutsche Monatshefte . . (monthly)	Nationalistic.	Prof. P. N. Cossmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . .	World politics, with special reference to geographical background.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .	Study of political problems.	Richard Schmidt (Leipzig) und Adolf Grabowsky (Berlin) (<i>Eds.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Telegraphen-Union	Independent; highly national- istic in tendency.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>)
Wolff's Telegraph Bureau . .	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas- Reuters group.	S. Bleichröder, and Delbrück, Schickler & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Dr. Hermann Diez (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREAT BRITAIN

Capital: London

Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)

Population: 44,790,845 (Registrar-General's preliminary figures of 1931 census)

Ruler

KING GEORGE V

Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Cabinet

National

Assumed office August 25, 1931; reorganized in November, 1931,
and in September, 1932

Prime Minister

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD (National Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: VISCOUNT SANKEY (National Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	488
Liberal—80, National Liberal—4	84
Labor—12, National Labor—8	20
Archbishops—2, Bishops—24	26
Politics not stated	115
Royal Peers—4, Minors (not seated)—32	36
Total	769

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 200, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election October, 1931, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Stanley Baldwin)	470
National Liberal (Sir John Simon)	35
National Labor (Ramsay MacDonald)	13
Independent Nationals	3
	521

Note: In the general election of October, 1931, the polling as given in Whitaker's Almanac, 1933, was: Conservative 11,873,000; Liberal 1,332,000; National Liberal 870,000; National Labor 340,000; Independent Nationals 90,000; Labor 6,642,000; Independent Liberal 346,000; Communist 75,000; New Party 36,000; Independent 100,000; total 21,704,000.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Opposition	
Labor (George Lansbury)	49
Independent Labor (Maxton)	5
Independent	3
Independent Liberal (David Lloyd George)	4
	<hr/> 61
Others	
Liberal (Sir Herbert Samuel)	33
	<hr/>
Total	615

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In consequence of the financial crisis which developed in the summer of 1931 and of disagreements in the Labor Cabinet as to the manner in which the budget should be balanced, economies effected in the social services, and (whether by tariffs or otherwise) the adverse trade balance counteracted, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, found it necessary to invite the leaders of the opposition parties to join him in a National Government.

There followed a radical change in the alignments of parties. 1. The Conservative Party, headed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, supported Mr. MacDonald. 2. The Labor Party with very few exceptions declined to follow Mr. MacDonald. 3. The Liberal Party split into three sections — (a) Mr. Lloyd George and a small group of followers declined to support Mr. MacDonald, (b) another section, under Sir John Simon, supported Mr. MacDonald and are prepared to accept tariffs, (c) the remainder, under Sir Herbert Samuel, supported Mr. MacDonald generally and although opposed to tariffs in principle were prepared to accept them as an emergency measure if found to be necessary. Following the Ottawa Conference Sir Herbert Samuel and his supporters holding that the tariff principle agreed upon was no longer of an emergency nature, left the National Government and, so far as the main issue of protection was concerned, went into opposition. With these qualifications, the three original parties retain their main policies as before.

The National Government now in power is an alliance of members of the three parties, the immediate and primary object of which is to adopt such fiscal and other measures as will restore the prosperity of the country. It is in no sense a coalition.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party, or "Tories"; forms the large majority of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. Supported by property interests and represents industrial, suburban and rural constituencies; includes Ulster Unionists from the six counties of Northern Ireland not included in the Free State, which send members to the British Parliament. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the peace treaties and the League of Nations, but opposes guarantees beyond those undertaken by the Locarno treaties, which were negotiated by a Conservative Government; supports the World Court; opposed recognition of Soviet Russia without guarantees as to propaganda and debts; supports disarmament movement provided it is all-in disarmament; supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but

lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes; favors continuance of work on the Singapore naval base; opposes British evacuation of Egypt; on war debts stands back of principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Advocates Empire Economic Unity by means of the extension to the utmost limits of imperial preference through tariffs or other measures agreed upon after consultation with the Dominions; recommends gradual extension of self-government in India and development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories; stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, favors strict economy in national expenditure; the reduction of taxation; the extension of safeguarding, *i.e.*, the protection of industries most affected by foreign competition by means of a tariff and the prevention of foreign dumping; assistance to agriculture by guaranteeing a fixed price for home grown wheat, and the compulsory use of a fixed quota of British flour milled for bread purposes, a tax on foreign malting barley, the prevention of the dumping of foreign oats, fruit, and vegetables; extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, county aid in acquisition of small holdings, coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers and investigation by a Court of Inquiry into the causes of industrial disputes; improvement of housing conditions and new methods of construction to relieve shortage; old age, orphans', widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance; reform of House of Lords to increase its powers as a revising chamber; opposes repeal of the Trade Disputes Act, which prohibited levying for Labor Party purposes on trade union funds.

Leaders: Stanley Baldwin (Parliamentary Leader, Lord President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal), Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Cushendun, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (Secretary for the Colonies), L. C. M. S. Amery, the Marquess of Salisbury, Viscount Hailsham (Secretary for War), Lord Stonehaven (Chairman of Party), the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Betterton (Minister of Labor), Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir John Gilmour (Home Secretary), Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary for India), the Marquess of Londonderry (Secretary for Air), Sir E. Hilton Young (Minister of Health), Major Walter E. Elliot (Minister of Agriculture), Lord Irwin (President of the Board of Education), Earl Peel, W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (First Commissioner of Works), Sir Robert Horne and Winston Churchill.

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party; gives limited support to the present National Government; aims at a state of society in which individuals shall have freedom of action and opportunity of development, up to the point of not interfering with others; in conflict with Conservatives for reforms in the existing order and with Labor in its effort to establish a socialistic state: represents constituencies of all classes. In *foreign policy*, supports the League of Nations as the pivot of foreign relations, favors extension of organized international coöperation, progressive disarmament, the Locarno treaties and Washington naval agreements, and continuance of relations with Soviet Russia. In *imperial policy*, advocates improved communications, development of resources and aid to emigration, but leaving Dominions complete local autonomy; favors extension of self-government in India; opposed to Ottawa agreements. In *domestic policy*, maintains adherence to the principle of free trade on economic grounds and in the interest of world peace and opposes "Empire preference" as producing friction and increasing the cost of com-

modities; favors direct taxation, state acquisition of all mineral rights and administration by a government commission, reforestation and land reclamation, aid to coöperative movements, better agricultural credits and aid in acquiring land, taxation of land values to relieve burdens on improvements and encourage enterprise, social insurance against unemployment and use of unemployed in construction work to relieve the housing shortage, state aid in acquiring homes, legislation against monopolies, encouragement of joint management in industries and Joint Industrial Councils, reforms in working conditions, local option to control sale of liquor, equal rights for women, individual franchise and abolition of plural voting, proportional representation or (in some cases) the alternative vote, improved schools, increase in number of secondary school teachers, and reform of rural education.

Leaders: Sir Herbert Samuel (Parliamentary Leader, formerly Secretary for Home Affairs), Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Ramsay Muir (Chairman of Party), the Marquess of Reading, the Marquess of Lothian, Earl Beauchamp, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Vivian Phillips, J. A. Spender, Sir W. T. Layton, E. D. Simon and Seeborn Rowntree. Gilbert Murray and J. M. Keynes, while still Liberals in the broad sense, oppose the present government, and are perhaps nearer to Lloyd George in their views than to Samuel or Simon.

NATIONAL LIBERALS: Support the present National Government, and have accepted tariffs; otherwise program is similar to that of Liberal Party.

Leaders: Sir John Simon (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Walter Runciman (President of the Board of Trade), L. Hore-Belisha (Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman of Party) and Sir Godfrey Collins (Secretary for Scotland).

INDEPENDENT LIBERALS: Opposed to the present National Government; otherwise the program is similar to that of Liberal Party.

Leader: David Lloyd George.

LABOR PARTY: Opposed to the present National Government. Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labor parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. In *foreign policy*, advocates "taking risks for peace" through political accords and the support of peace agencies, such as the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations; would remove the British reservations to the Kellogg Pact; stands for the complete renunciation of the right of private war and private blockade; the full acceptance of "the new doctrine of Freedom of the Seas," *i.e.*, that the high seas should be closed only by international covenants; loyal coöperation in the League's sanctions against a state which resorts to war in breach of its Covenant; all-in arbitration with reservations as to Empire quarrels, pooled security, and disarmament to the level strictly required for the maintenance of order; promotion of international economic coöperation, as recommended by the International Economic Conference of 1927 (especially in regard to tariff rates and raw materials); establishment of the fullest possible publicity with regard to international relations and policy, and the submission of all international engagements to the House of Commons. In *imperial policy*, favors recognition of the right of the Indian people to self-

government subject to due safeguards, and the expeditious establishment of India on an equal footing with the selfgoverning Dominions; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education; the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants. In *domestic policy*, advocates as ultimate policy national ownership, control, and development of chief industries and services, with compensation, and a limited program of immediate nationalization (*e.g.*, land, mines, transport, power, banks, life insurance); establishment of a National Economic Committee to advise the Government, and of a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes for the development of national resources; protection against profiteering; creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from class distinction, and organized as a continuous whole from the nursery school to the university; opposes protective tariffs and taxes on necessities, favors increased taxation on unearned income; housing reforms and state aid in new construction; nationalization of banking and credit; credit facilities, stabilization of prices, and collective marketing for agriculture; National Commodity Boards for purchasing, distributing, and transporting imports of wheat and meat; national land valuation, urban land value taxation, adequate unemployment pay, extension of national health insurance, state service for maternity and child welfare, improved provision for aged, blind, and widows, abolition of plural voting, and full publicity with regard to party funds.

Leaders: George Lansbury (Parliamentary Leader), Arthur Henderson, J. R. Clynes, Lord Parmoor, Lord Passfield (formerly Sidney Webb, M. P.), Lord Ponsonby, Thomas Shaw, Commander Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, Margaret Bondfield, Herbert Morrison, F. O. Roberts, Christopher Addison, Arthur Greenwood, W. Adamson, H. B. Lees-Smith, Major Clement R. Atlee, Sir Stafford Cripps, Hugh Dalton and Susan Lawrence.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY: A small group supporting the Labor Party in principle but advocating the use of more direct and definite action to ensure "Socialism in our time"; did not run under auspices of Labor Party in the 1931 election.

Leader: James Maxton.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: Supports National Government in its task of meeting the problems incident to the present adverse economic condition of the country.

Leaders: Ramsay MacDonald (Prime Minister), Viscount Sankey (Lord Chancellor), J. H. Thomas (Secretary for Dominion Affairs), Viscount Snowden and Lord Allen of Hurtwood.

The Communist Party ran candidates in the 1931 election without success.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Express	Independent, Conservative; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Beverley Baxter (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
✓ Daily Herald	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trades Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Stevenson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail	Independent, Conservative.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. L. Warden (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph	Conservative.	Lord Camrose, Sir James Gomer Berry, Sir Edward Iliffe (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	British section of the 3d Internationale (<i>Pub.</i>)
Evening News	Independent, Conservative tendency.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard	Independent, Conservative tendency.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) G. Gilliat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	O. R. Hobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morning Post	Conservative; orthodox.	D. S. T. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>) Syndicate headed by Sir Percy Bates (<i>Chairman</i>) H. A. Gwynne (<i>Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle	Liberal; an amalgamation of former <i>Daily News</i> and <i>Daily Chronicle</i> .	News and Westminster, Ltd. (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd. (Inveresk interests) (<i>Props.</i>) Tom Clarke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening)	Liberal.	Cadbury interests (Quaker) (<i>Props.</i>) E. Chattaway (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Unionist.	H. F. Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Journal North Star & Courant (Newcastle)	Conservative.	F. T. Souden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News (Plymouth)	Independent.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Sheffield)	Conservative.	John Oakley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Independent (Sheffield)	Liberal.	W. E. Bemrose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Unionist.	John Moffat (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Unionist.	John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Evening News . . . (Glasgow)	Independent, Conservative.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. S. Ballantyne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent; moderate.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Sir Robert Bruce (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belfast News Letter (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	James Henderson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	F. M. Adams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail (weekly)	Independent.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
Overseas Edition		Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to insure editorial independence.
Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Sir Walter T. Layton (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	H. T. Montague Bell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Near East & India (weekly) .	Devoted to British interests in the Near and Middle East.	Fenner Brockway (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Leader (weekly)	Official organ of the Independent Labor Party.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation . . . (incorporating the Athenaeum) (weekly)	Independent, radical, with Labor tendency.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Wyatt Tilby (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; conservative; influential.	H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Review (weekly) . .	Imperialist; gives no news but reviews events; favors Empire Free Trade.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) H. G. Lane (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) . .	Independent; imperialist.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) Ernest Mountn (<i>Ed.</i>) G. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>) Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly) . . .	Independent; conservative.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>) G. P. Gooch, J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>) Douglas Jerrold (<i>Ed.</i>) Frederick Hammond (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent; Conservative tendency; influential.	League of Nations Union (<i>Pub.</i>)
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; conservative.	C. R. S. Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Week-end Review	Independent.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of International News (semi-monthly)	Independent.	
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	
English Review (monthly) . . .	Conservative.	
Fortnightly Review (monthly)	Independent.	
Headway (monthly)	Independent; League affairs and international relations.	
National Review (monthly) . .	Conservative.	
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	
United Empire (monthly) . . .	Imperial.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
International Affairs . . . (bi-monthly)	Independent; international relations.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economic Journal . . . (quarterly)	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes and D. H. McGregor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Indian Affairs (quarterly).	Moderate and progressive.	Sir Albion Banerji (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (quarterly)	Independent.	Royal Asiatic Society (<i>Pub.</i>)
Political Quarterly. . . .	Progressive.	Editorial Board (<i>Eds.</i>)
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Lt. Col. John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly).	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	John Dove (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

British United Press, Ltd. . .	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>) Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Central News, Ltd. . . .	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. F. Church (<i>News Ed.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) E. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	H. C. Robbins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	International, affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Wolff group.	Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Bernard Rickatson-Hatt (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREECE

Capital: Athens

Area: 49,912 square miles

Population: 6,204,684 (census of 1928, including refugees from Asia Minor)

President

ALEXANDER ZAIMIS

Elected by Parliament to succeed Admiral Koundouriotis,
resigned, on December 14, 1929

Cabinet

Popular

Appointed November 4, 1932

Premier

PANTAGIOTIS TSALDARIS (Popular)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER*

(Gheroussia)

Election of September 25, 1932

Speaker: STYLIANOS GONATAS (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Vouli)

Election of September 25, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: TH. SOFOULIS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	64	Liberal (Venizelist)	102
Popular (Royalist)	18	Popular (Royalist) (Tsaldaris)	95
Progressive Liberal	6	Progressive Liberal (Cafandaris)	13
Agrarians	2	Agrarian	10
Other Parties	11	Communist	10
Independent	16	Labor Agrarian	6
Vacant	3	Others	14
Total	120	Total	250

*The present constitution reestablishing the Upper Chamber provides that the membership shall be made up as follows: elected by direct universal suffrage — 92; elected by Chambers of Commerce, Labor Unions, Agricultural Associations, etc. — 18; elected conjointly by Senate and Vouli — 10.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is little essential difference in the programs of the various political parties in Greece. They still largely represent the opinions of their leaders. Politically, the parties can be divided into republican and anti-republican. In the August, 1928, election the republicans won a sweeping victory; but in the September, 1932, election they lost their majority. Following the election, after some weeks of political turmoil, M. Tsaldaris, the Royalist leader, succeeded in forming a government. On taking office he assured the President that he was temporarily opposed to open discussion of the monarchy, and that he would recognize the status quo and facilitate a solution of the financial

crisis. M. Venizelos has promised tolerance of the present government as have also the parties led by M. Cafandaridis and M. Papanastassiou.

M. Tsaldaris is assisted by John Metaxas (Minister of Interior), George Condylis (Minister of War), John Rallis (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Hadjikyriakos (Minister of Marine) and John Theotokis (Minister of Agriculture).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	N. Voutsinas (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Republican; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Republican, liberal; leading paper; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheros Anthropos	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	C. Athanatos (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Elliniki	Popular Royalist.	N. Eustratiou (<i>Prop.</i>)
Esperini (evening)	Popular Royalist.	Peter Giannaros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	Conservative, republican; Venizelist.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hemeriosios Typos	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	John Passas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	Republican; leading afternoon paper; Venizelist.	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	Popular Royalist.	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger d'Athènes	Semi-official organ of Foreign Office. In French.	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Patris	Republican; Venizelist.	Sp. Simos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Phoui Tou Laou	Liberal.	K. Politis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proia	Conservative; probably next to <i>Eleftheron Vima</i> in influence; royalist tendencies.	St. Stephanou (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Popular Royalist.	M. Rodas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economikos Tachydromos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Aravantinos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ergassia (weekly)	Liberal.	C. D. Frangopoulos and E. Tsellepis (<i>Eds.</i>)
New Political Review (monthly)	Political.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	Semi-official.	Vekiarelis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Hellenic Press Association	Independent.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 48,290 square miles
Population: 2,004,900 (1920 census)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal-Progressive)
Assumed office February 14, 1931

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)

President: JUAN J. ORTEGA (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members 69

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, strongly militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection.

Leaders: Dr. José Maria Reyna Andrade (formerly Provisional President, Vice-President of Parliament), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera, Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T.

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel; advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds, liberty of the press, and free speech; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Juan J. Ortega (President of Parliament), Lic. Carlos Pacheco M., Lic. Manuel Franco, Mariano Trabanino.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries. Non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

Leaders: Manuel Cobos, Federico Castaneda Godoy, Emilio Escamilla.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Liberal, founded 1880.	Government organ.
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (<i>Eds.</i>)
Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Enrique Larraondo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Independent.	Federico Hernandez de León and Carlos Bauer Avilés (<i>Eds.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 2,300,200 (1927 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of members of Senate and Chamber of Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist Conservative

Appointed July 15, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Corps législatif)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of June 30, 1932

President: DENIS ST. AUDE

Number of members 20

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chamber of Deputies)

Election of January 10, 1932

President: DR. JOSEPH LOUBEAU

Number of members 36

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At its sessions, the present Congress has been frequently divided along conservative, or pro-Government, and radical, or anti-Government lines. No clearly defined parties or programs exist. In the January, 1932, elections the government party won 26 of the 36 seats in the Lower Chamber.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Centre	Radical; anti-Government	Max Hudicourt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Courrier Haïtien *	Radical; ultra-nationalist.	J. Jolibois fils (<i>Ed.</i>)
Elan	Official organ of Catholic Church in Haiti.	Louis Dorsinville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Haiti-Journal	Nationalist; pro-Government.	Leon Laleau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Impartial *	Radical.	George Petit (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action National	Pro-Government.	Julio J. P. Audain (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin	Conservative; anti-Government tendencies; held moderate attitude toward American occupation.	Clément Magloire (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelliste	Independent.	Ernest G. Chauvet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pays *	Independent; anti-Government tendencies.	Louis Callard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps Weekly	Conservative; pro-Government; favors coopération with United States.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Publication temporarily suspended.

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa
Area: 46,332 square miles
Population: about 859,761 (census of 1930)

President-elect

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumes office February 1, 1933, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal *

Appointed May 18, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of October, 1932 (four-year term, renewed by halves every two years)

President: DR. MIGUEL PAZ BARAONA (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	43
Liberal	15
Total	58

* Presumably a Nationalist cabinet will be appointed when the President-elect takes office on February 1, 1933.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional): Advocates development of agriculture, protection of national industries, extension of roads and railroads, distribution of government lands among the natives, restriction of influence of foreign investors in Honduras, arbitration to settle differences with neighboring states, and closer relations with the Holy See.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Dr. Miguel Paz Baraona (President of Congress, formerly President of the Republic), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Fúnes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Venancio Callejas (formerly President of Congress), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Justice of the Supreme Court, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Antonio Rivera (formerly President of Congress), Don Luis Bográn (formerly Minister to the United States), Gen. Saturnino Medal (formerly Minister to Nicaragua), Dr. Manuel G. Zuniga and Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic).

LIBERAL PARTY: Favors immigration, development of agriculture, reorganization of finances, invitation to foreign capital to help in the development of productive enterprises, but is opposed to any infringement of sovereignty.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cáliz (formerly President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Corleto (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Labor), Gen. José María Reina, Dr. Tito Lopez Pineda, Dr. Coronado García (formerly Minister of

Finance), Dr. José María Ochoa Valásquez (Minister of War and Marine), Dr. Jesús M. Alvarado, Gen. J. E. Alvarado, Dr. Miguel A. Navarro, Dr. Angel Zúñiga Huete, Dr. Ernesto Argueta (formerly Minister of Interior and Justice), Dr. Miguel Ouelí Bustillo, Dr. Salvador Zelaya (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Dr. Dionisio Gutierrez (formerly Minister of War).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Renacimiento (monthly)	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlántico (La Ceiba)	Nationalist.	Angel Moya Posas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Norte	Independent; liberal.	Juan Fernández V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(La Ceiba)		
Espectador	Liberal.	Adolfo Miralda (<i>Ed.</i>)
(La Ceiba)		
Páis (La Ceiba) (bi-weekly)	Conservative.	Abraham Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pro-Patria (La Ceiba) (bi-weekly)	Independent.	Salvador Lejarza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Marino	Independent.	Heriberto Castillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Puerto Cortez)		
Nacional	Conservative.	Adam Boza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
Norte	Independent; founded 1923.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
Nuestro Criterio	Independent.	Lucas M. Paredes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
Heraldo de Sula	Independent-Liberal.	Adan Palacios (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula) (bi-weekly)		
Comicios	Liberal.	Arturo Ouelí (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tela)		

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Mario Ribas (<i>Pres.</i>)
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HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest
Area: 35,911 square miles
Population: 8,688,000 (1932 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

(Was Vice-Admiral commanding former Austro-Hungarian navy)

Cabinet

United Party

Appointed October 1, 1932

Premier

GENERAL JULIUS GÖMBÖS (United Party)

Assumed office October 1, 1932

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

*Constituted January, 1927 (for ten years,
to be modified after five years)*

Speaker: BARON JULIUS WLASSICS

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of appointed and elected groups, as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 45; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, 37; church dignitaries, 32; members by virtue of public office or rank, 12; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 4; total, 244.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of June, 1931 (for five years)

Speaker: DR. LÁSZLÓ ALMÁSSY (United Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United	148
Christian Social Economic	27
Independent Small Farmers	27
Social Democratic	14
Liberal Opposition	5
Democrats	3
Christian Opposition	2
Radical Nationalist	1
Non-partisan	18
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: Comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Parties; represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty, but party officially is uncommitted on the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be postponement of the monarchical question; supported execution of reconstruction plan under League of Nations; brought about the reestablishment of

Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aristocracy; introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule except in the elections for Municipal Councils; favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative lines. On assuming office Premier Gömbös announced that his government would seek by all peaceful means the revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

Leaders: Julius Gömbös (Premier, and Minister of War), Count Bethlen (formerly Premier), Andreas Puky (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Franz Fischer (Minister of Interior), Bela Imredy (Minister of Finance), Prof. Valentin Homan (Minister of Education), Andreas Lazar (Minister of Justice), Tihamer Fabinyi (Minister of Trade), Nicholas Kallay (Minister of Agriculture), John Mayer (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Paul Pesthy (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Tibor Zsitvay (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. László Almásy (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ECONOMIC PARTY: Sometimes called "Zichy Party"; has a general program similar to United Party, but shows pro-Hapsburg and anti-Semitic tendencies; Catholic clerical and legitimist; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the "United Christian National Party," formerly known as the "Wolff Party," and the Christian Social Party. Maintains attitude of benevolent criticism of Gömbös government.

Leaders: Charles Wolff, Count John Zichy, Dr. Alexander Ernsts (formerly Minister of Education and Social Welfare) and Charles Huszár (formerly Premier).

INDEPENDENT SMALL FARMERS PARTY: Represents middle class and small landowners made up to a large extent of former members of United Party who became dissatisfied with the Károlyi government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

Leader: Tibor Eckhardt.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory foreign policy and compromise agreements with the neighboring "succession states."

Leaders: Charles Peyer, Stephen Farkas and James Weltner.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represents Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

Leaders: Dr. Charles Rassay and Dr. Ernest Brody.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. Is not a formal party.

Leaders: Count Albert Apponyi and Count Anthony Sigray.

HUNGARY

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Az Est	Liberal.	Andrew Miklós (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Hírlap	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Francis Csajthay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurír	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Újság	Liberal.	Dr. Béla Révay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Újság	Independent; pro-Government; popular.	Anne Szederkényi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Hírlap	Independent; radical.	Rudolph Roóz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Liberal; same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Napló</i> .	Alexis Magyar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; Christian conservative.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Újság	Generally pro-Government; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes and small traders in Budapest.	James Weltner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Francis Bonitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Újság	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Dr. Emil Nadányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal. In German.	Joseph Vézi (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. D. Kiss (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hírlap	Liberal; independent.	Gustav Lenkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Napló	Moderate opposition; liberal.	Alexander Mester (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Barázda (formerly Budapesti Újság)	Pro-Government; organ of small farmers.	Dr. Zoltán Trocsányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Nemzedék	Generally pro-Government; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Robert Berkes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Újság	Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Barna Buday (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közgazdasági Szemle (monthly)	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar (Közgazdaság) (monthly)	Economic.	Baron Joseph Szerényi, Francis Neuhaus (<i>Eds.</i>)
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Julius Szekfű (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs, political, and economic.	Dr. Julius Pekár (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungarian Telegraphic Agency)	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
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ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 108,644 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK

Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed June 3, 1932

Premier

ÁSGEIR ÁSGEIRSSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Efri deild)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nedri deild)

*Election of June 15, 1930 **

Election of June 12, 1931

Speaker: GUDMUNDUR OLAFSSON
(Progressive)

Speaker: JORUNDUR BRYNJOLFSSON
(Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	7
Nationalist	6
Socialist	1
<hr/>	
Total	14

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	23
Nationalist	15
Socialist	4
<hr/>	
Total	42

* Six members only are elected to the Upper Chamber for an 8-year term, renewed by halves every four years. The remaining 8 members are appointed from members of the Lower Chamber by the whole Althing.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Ásgeir Ásgeirsson (Premier), Tryggvi Þórhallsson (formerly Premier) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

NATIONALIST PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Jón Thorláksson (formerly Premier), Magnús Gudmundsson (formerly Minister of Justice) and Jakob Möller (M.P.).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

Leaders: Hédinn Valdimarsson (M.P.) and Jón Baldvinsson (M.P.).

ICELAND

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýðubladid	Socialist.	Ólafur Fridriksson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vísir	Nationalist.	Páll Steingrímsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Isafold-Vörður (weekly)	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Tíminn (weekly)	Progressive.	Gísli Guðmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verslunartíðindi (monthly)	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lögrétta (quarterly)	Non-party.	Thorsteinn Gíslason (<i>Ed.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,805,332 square miles (British India — 1,094,300; Indian States — 711,032)

Population: 352,986,876 (British India — 271,749,312; Indian States — 81,237,564)
(1931 census)

Ruler

H. I. M. GEORGE V, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE EARL OF WILLINGDON

Appointed December 19, 1930; assumed office April 18, 1931

Cabinet

The Viceroy's Council acts as a Cabinet. It consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Army Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce Department and Railways Department (the Commerce Member); Education, Health and Land Department; and Industries and Labor Department. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are non-political, being made by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

Premier

The functions of a premier are divided. The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the last Assembly these duties were discharged by the Commerce Member, Sir George Rainy.

PARLIAMENT (Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Council of State)

*Five-year term.**

President: SIR HENRY MONCRIEFF
SMITH (Nominated by Viceroy)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Elected	34
Nominated	26
(Officials — 14, others — 12)	
Total	60

LOWER CHAMBER

(Legislative Assembly)

*Three-year term.**

President: DR. ANSARI (Independent)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Elected	100
Nominated	40
(Officials — 26, others — 14)	
Total	140

* The report of the Statutory Commission has been published, but the future constitution of the country is still being considered. The Third Round Table Conference was held in London in 1932. Legislation on the part of the British Parliament will be necessary before a new constitution can go into effect.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The parties of India fall naturally into two main classes, those which coöperate in trying to work the present Constitution and generally support the Government and those which do not.

SWARAJIST PARTY: The Swarajists are opposed to the present Constitution. They question the right of Parliament to determine further stages of advance, and desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule by obstructing to such an extent as to make the working of the present Constitution impossible. In the pursuit of their object they have withdrawn from the legislatures. They started the civil disobedience movement, which aimed at paralyzing the administration. In March, 1931, the movement was suspended in consequence of an agreement between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi. It is the best-organized political party in the country.

Leaders: Srinivasa Iyengar (Madras), J. M. Sen Gupta (Bengal), Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (United Provinces) and Sirdar Vallabhai Patel (Bombay).

NATIONALIST PARTY: The Nationalists regard dyarchy (dual government) in the major provinces as unworkable, but do not support the Government. They desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule as early as possible but only by constitutional means. Represent wealthy caste Hindus of Western India and United Provinces.

Leaders: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. R. Jayakar and C. Y. Chintamani.

INDEPENDENTS: A small group which has lost its importance by events at the Round Table Conference.

Leader: M. A. Jinnah.

CENTRAL MOSLEM PARTY: Formed in 1927. Represents Mahometan interests and is largely a communal organization. It gives general support to the Government, hoping to get special privileges for Moslems.

Leader: Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.

EUROPEANS: The Europeans believe in steady, orderly progress on "sound lines." They have supported the government but there is a threatened change

of policy due to recent taxation. Their party organization is the European Association with 34 branches and sub-branches throughout India.

Leaders: P. H. Browne (Council of State), Arthur Moore and E. Villiers (President of the European Association).

NOMINATED: The nominated members have no definite program. They are nominated to secure the representation of particular interests. The officials naturally support the Government. Though the majority of the others support the Government, on certain questions some of them take up an independent line of their own and vote with one of the popular parties.

Leader: Sir George Rainy (Leader of the House, Commerce Member of the Executive Council).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Moderately nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Allahabad)	Sympathizes with the constitutional efforts of Indians to advance; circulates throughout India; good news service.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. Newham (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle. (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelvi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	British; evening edition of <i>Times of India</i> .	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. T. Sheppard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Journal. (Bombay)	Congress; extreme.	S. Sadanand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Daily Mail (Bombay)	Organ of Independent Party; illustrated.	N. H. Belgaamwalla (<i>Prop.</i>) P. Joseph (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. T. Sheppard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance. (Calcutta)	Congress; faction of J. M. Sen Gupta; extreme.	B. N. Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Represents nationalist opinion.	"A. B. P." Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Calcutta Evening News (formerly the <i>Bengalee</i>) (Calcutta)	Pro-British; Indian owned and edited.	Liberal Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. S. Sarma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberty (Calcutta)	Leading organ of Swarajist Party.	S. C. Bose (<i>Prop.</i>) Satyaranjan Baksi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Conservative British opinion; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	Statesman, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. H. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper.	J. N. Sahni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Gazette (Karachi)	British; chiefly concerned with commercial interests.	Sir Montague de P. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Represents Indian nationalist views.	K. Panniah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Lahore)	Muslim.	
Tribune (Lahore)	An advanced Nationalist paper.	Kalinath Ray (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Independent Indian daily; published in English; advocate of non-coöperation.	A. Rangaswami Iyengar (<i>Ed.</i>)

INDIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Justice (Madras)	Anti-Brahmin daily; English.	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) T. A. V. Nathan (<i>Ed.</i>) A. A. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion.	
Swarajya (Madras)	An advocate of Swaraj through non-coöperation.	G. V. Krupanidhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Nation (Patna)	Moderately nationalistic.	J. C. Roome (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Daily News (Rangoon)	Moderate nationalist; advocates Indian interests in Burma.	Mohamed Auzam (<i>Prop.</i>) Y. D. Motala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Gazette (Rangoon)	British; conservative.	H. Smiles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Times (Rangoon)	British; conservative.	M. Williams (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Young India (weekly). . . . (Ahmedabad)	Mr. Gandhi's personal vehicle of expression.	M. K. Gandhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. W. Brook (<i>Ed.</i>)
Englishman (Calcutta) (weekly)	Supported by official and commercial circles; conservative; established as a daily in 1821, converted into a weekly in 1930.	Englishman, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) E. R. Mackie (<i>Ed.</i>)
New India (Madras) (weekly)	Home rule paper.	Dr. Annie Besant (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Nationalist, illustrated, long-established influential review with large circulation.	Ramanand Chatterjee (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate nationalist; wide circulation.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India . . (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	W. J. Moloney (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Free Press of India (Bombay)	Congress.	S. Sadanand (<i>Ed.</i>)

IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTAT EIREANN)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,973,000 (1932 estimate)

Governor-General

DONAL BUCKLEY

Appointed November 25, 1932

Executive Council

Appointed March 9, 1932

President

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Lower Chamber on March 9, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER *

(Seanad Eireann)

*As of December, 1931 (nine-year term; renewed
by one-third every three years; last elections
December, 1931)*

Chairman: T. W. WESTROPP BEN-
NETT (Cumann na nGaedheal)

LOWER CHAMBER†

(Dáil Eireann)

*As of December, 1932 (five-year term; last general
election February, 1932)*

Speaker:† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Cumann na nGaedheal	23
Fianna Fáil	12
Labor	6
Farmers	3
Independents	16
	—
Total	60

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	70
Cumann na nGaedheal.	54
Labor	7
Farmers	4
Independents	13
The Speaker	1
Vacancies	4
	—
Total	153

* Intended to be a non-partisan body.

† The Dáil was dissolved on January 2, 1933 and a general election has been called for January 24, 1933. The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the abolition of Oath of Allegiance to the Crown; the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the Irish Free State; the revision of financial relations with Great Britain, so as to free the Irish Free State of payments hitherto made; the ultimate re-establishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic in friendly relations with Great Britain.

IRISH FREE STATE

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Local Government and Public Health), P. J. Rutledge (Minister for Lands and Fisheries), Gerald Boland and Oscar Traynor (Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Party).

CUMANN NA nGAEDHEAL PARTY: Accepts membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational, and civic progress; tariff protection of Irish industries; development of resources, such as the Shannon River electric power plants and beet sugar industry; promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave (formerly President of the Executive Council), John M. O'Sullivan (formerly Minister for Education), Michael Tierney, James Dolan and Liam Burke (Secretary of Party).

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton.

FARMERS' PARTY: Represents a section of agrarian interests. Now affiliated with Cumann na nGaedheal.

Leader: M. Heffernan.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
An Poblacht	Organ of Irish Republican Army.	Frank Ryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	James W. Whitehead (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	J. Quilty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	John E. Healy (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press.	Organ of Fianna Fáil.	Frank Gallagher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner. (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Geo. and Jas. Crosby (<i>Proprs.</i>)
Irish Farmer (weekly).	Organ of Farmers' Union and Farmers' Party.	C. S. McLaughlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
The United Irishman (weekly)	Political; organ of Cumann na nGaedheal.	
The Watchword (weekly).	Political; organ of Labor.	Cathal O'Shannon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S. J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,710 square miles

Population: 42,247,000 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized July 20, 1932

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior,
Minister of Corporations, Commander-General of the
Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime." The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations with the Holy See, international agreements involving territorial changes. It designates the deputies for the Lower Chamber. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions, for the entire period of such functions: The President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary and two Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; the Presidents of the National Fascist Confederations; and the Presidents of the National Confederations of Fascist Syndicates of Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." Extraordinary members are appointed by a decree of the Head of the Government for a period of three years, and may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The first two categories total twenty-two persons; the number in the third is not fixed. In category two only the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies are designated by their respective assemblies; the others owe office to the Head of the Government.

ITALY

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senato)

According to the Italian Constitution, Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Cabinet. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the most extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What passive opposition exists is headed by Senators Ciccotti, Croce, Sforza, and Ruffini.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera dei Deputati)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fascist	400

Under the electoral law of September 2, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account proposals from the recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of several specified conditions, among which are payment of syndical dues, payment of a certain amount in taxes, receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or communes, and membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by "Yes" and "No" as to approval of the Grand Council list. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be presented by recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The Party declares that the Fasci are a civil militia at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. It declares that it supports the monarchy (although a law has been passed admitting the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is a new order for the succession to the throne); favors a strongly centralized local state government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by thirteen national confederations managed by the government. In *foreign policy* the Party is nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical of League of Nations, but in the past two years an attitude more favorable to the League, and to

reduction of armaments has appeared in statements of the Head of the Government and of the Foreign Minister and in the Fascist Grand Council. The Party is directed by the General Secretary and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

General Secretary: Achille Starace.

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communique stated that the Liberal Party is not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also falls under the ban as it is not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as some of the heads of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party), are now in exile. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Fascist régime, amnesty was extended to political exiles and prisoners by a Royal Decree in November, 1932. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or seized and forcibly transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All without exception are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Gherardo Casini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	F. Malgeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (noon edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i>)	
Popolo di Roma	Paolo de Cristofaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Roberto Forges-Davanzati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorrjoux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Resto del Carlino	A. Malavasi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Regime Fascista	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cremona)	
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffiui (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro	Giuseppe Canepa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Genoa)	
Corriere della Sera	Crespi Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
(Milan)	Aldo Borrelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia	Founded by Benito Mussolini
(Milan)	Sandro Giuliani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino	Luigi Barzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Naples)	
Popolo di Trieste	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Trieste)	

ITALY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)		E. Amicucci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)		Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>) L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova Antologia (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Prop.</i>) Signora Margherita Sarfatti (<i>Ed.</i>) Calogero Tumminelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (weekly)		Guido Cortese (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oltremare (monthly)	Colonial politics.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political and international.	Tommaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political, economic, artistic, and literary questions.	

No non-Fascist newspapers are now published in Italy. Some former editors of suppressed anti-Fascist periodicals publish Italian papers in Paris, or Brussels, as follows:

Becco Giallo (semi-monthly) (printed on thin paper to be smuggled into Italy)	A. Cianca, A. Giannini (<i>Eds.</i>)
Avanti (Socialist)	P. Nenni and P. Rugginenti (<i>Eds.</i>)
Libertà (weekly) (anti-fascist Concentration)	C. Treves (<i>Ed.</i>)
Res Publica (Christian Democratic)	F. L. Ferrari (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 265,129 square miles (including possessions)

Population (including Korea and other possessions): 91,792,639 (1930 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed May 26, 1932

Premier

VISCOUNT MAKOTO SAITO

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Kizokuin)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Shuugiin)

*Members for life — 184; balance elected from
and by special groups for seven years*

Election of February 20, 1932 (for four years)

President: PRINCE IYESATO TOKU-
GAWA (Kayokai)

Speaker: KIYOSHI AKITA (Seiyukai)

<i>Groups*</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Kenkyukai	149
Koseikai	69
Koyu Kurabu	42
Dowakai	42
Kayokai	34
Doseikai	25
Non-partisans (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peer- age)	25
Members of the Imperial Family	16
Total	402

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Seiyukai	299
Minseito	117
National League	33
Non-partisan	7
Shakai Taishuto (Labor)	5
Vacant	5
Total	466

* Strictly speaking, the Upper Chamber is not divided into political parties, analogous to the Lower Chamber. There are, however, officially recognized groups as listed above.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Until recently the right to vote was created by the payment of a direct tax to the Imperial Government. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the interests of the voters. The Election Law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to over 12,000,000 persons.

Owing to their representation some differentiation is discernible in the aims of the principal parties:

RIKKEN SEIYUKAI: This party now commands an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber. The party was in control of the Government from December 13, 1931, to May 26, 1932, when it relinquished power because of the assassination of its leader and the then Premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, by a group of naval officers and military cadets. Owing to the political crisis which resulted, a super-party Cabinet was installed. As it represents to a great degree the interests of the landowners, the Seiyukai advocates the construction of railways, which are Government-owned, roads, irrigation works etc., to enhance the value of property and promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the rural districts. It is now advocating thorough-going relief of the agriculturists and devalorization of the yen, a "Five Year Plan" for industry, general reorganization of administrative system and reduction in national and local taxes. In *foreign affairs* it advocates a "positive policy," stresses the importance of commercial expansion in China and the development by Japanese of Manchuria and Mongolia, and is inclined to support the Japanese military adventures on the mainland of Asia. The late Kaku Mori, one of its leaders, has spoken strongly in favor of the "Back to Asia" movement.

Leaders: Kisaburo Suzuki (President of the party and formerly Minister of Justice and Minister of Home Affairs), Takejiro Tokonami (formerly Minister of Railways), Jotaro Yamamoto (formerly President of the South Manchuria Railway), Korekiyo Takahashi (Minister of Finance, formerly Premier and President of the party), Tokugoro Nakahashi (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Teijiro Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Chuzu Mitsuchi (Minister of Railways), Ichiro Hatoyama (Minister of Education), Toyosuke Hata (formerly Minister of Overseas Affairs), Kiyoshi Akita (Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Yonezo Mayeda (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Kazue Shoda (formerly Minister of Finance) and Rentaro Mizuno (formerly Minister of Home Affairs).

RIKKEN MINSEITO: The Minseito is the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the former Kenseikai and the Seiyu Honto, which was composed of certain disaffected elements in the Seiyukai. For two years prior to 1932, the Minseito commanded an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber of the Diet, but in the general elections of February 20, 1932, the Seiyukai obtained an absolute majority, the Minseito falling to second place. Later the Minseito lost more seats by the desertion of Mr. Adachi and his followers. The Minseito advocates the gold standard, economy of national and local expenditure, national economic planning and relief for agriculture and the fishing industry. In *foreign affairs* it advocates peace and conciliation, but as regards Manchurian and Mongolian questions, their fundamental and positive settlement; favors an economical and scientific system of national defence.

Leaders: Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki (President of party, formerly Premier), Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto (Advisor of party, Minister of Home Affairs), Ryuzo Tanaka (formerly Minister of Education), Chuji Machida (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Shujiro Hara (formerly Minister of Railways), Matajiro Koizumi (formerly Minister of Communications), Ryutaro Nagai (Minister of Overseas Affairs) and Keikichi Tanomogi (Member of Parliament).

NATIONAL LEAGUE: A new party of Fascist complexion formally organized in December, 1932, by Kenzo Adachi whose tactics overthrew the Minseito

Cabinet and the gold standard in 1931. Some 30 members of the Diet have deserted other parties to join it. It advocates abandonment of economic liberalism, establishment of controlled economy, replacement of the Cabinet by a National Council of State responsible to the Emperor, present cabinet members to become secretaries at the head of departments.

Leaders: Kenzo Adachi (formerly Home Minister) and Taichi Yamaji (member of Parliament).

PROLETARIAN PARTIES: Three proletarian parties are now in existence: the Socialist Peoples' Party (Shakai Taishuto), the Japan State Socialist Party (Nippon Kokka Shakaito), and the New Japan National League (Shin Nippon Kokumin Domei). The Socialist Peoples' Party is the largest and most powerful of the three and was formed in July, 1932, by the amalgamation of the former Shakai Minshuto (Social Democrat Party) and the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto (National Labor-Farmer Party). The new party claims to have 300,000 members. The President is Prof. Isoh Abe (formerly President of the Shakai Minshuto) and the Chief Secretary is Mr. Hisashi Aso (formerly President of the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto). It advocates the destruction of capitalism and the emancipation of the proletariat. The Japan State Socialist Party was organized in May, 1932, by Katsumaro Akamatsu, who with his followers seceded from the former Social Democrat Party. Mr. Akamatsu is the leader of the group. The New Japan National League was organized in May, 1932, and Yasaburo Shimonaka is its leader. Both groups consist of proletarian politicians who advocate state socialism with a touch of fascism. Membership of both is small. The Ronoto (Labor-Farmer Party), organized in 1929 by Ikuo Oyama, amalgamated in July, 1931, with the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto, and was later amalgamated with the Shakai Minshuto to form the Shakai Taishuto. The constant dissolution and fusion of the labor groups in Japan form the greatest weakness of the labor movement.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō . . .	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Kyujiro Yanada (<i>Pres.</i>) H. Otani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai tendencies; small circulation.	Katsuzo Horikawa (<i>Pres.</i>) Tadayuki Nakajima (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendencies; large circulation.	Seiji Noma (<i>Pres.</i>) Shiro Terada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American); independent.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Prop.</i>) Wilfrid Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Times and Mail . . .	In English; Japanese owned and edited; independent.	G. Date (<i>Pres.</i>) Yoshio Nitobe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jiji Shimpō	Independent; conservative; large circulation; influential in business and political circles.	S. Muto (<i>Pres.</i>) H. Morita (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun	Chauvinistic; organ for military groups.	M. Matsuo (<i>Pres.</i>) Dr. S. Okada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun . . .	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Ryuhei Murayama (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun	Popular journal.	H. Chiba (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> .	Motosuke Kido (<i>Acting Pres.</i>) Dr. Minoru Oka (<i>Vice-Pres.</i>) Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yamato Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	T. Hatsuku (<i>Pres.</i>) K. Hatsuku (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Independent; literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Shibata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorodzu Choho	Independent; popular; sensational.	Zenji Hasegawa (<i>Pres.</i>) Bunsaku Ishii (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	British; critical; radical tendencies; in English.	D. G. Young (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) A. M. Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun . . . (Osaka)	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Ryuhei Murayama (<i>Pres.</i>) Misao Takahara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Jiji Shimpō (Osaka)	Independent.	N. Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun . . (Osaka)	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service.	Motosuke Kido (<i>Acting Pres.</i>) Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpō . . (Yokohama)	Good commercial newspaper.	Iwao Miyake (<i>Pres.</i>) So Morimoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trans-Pacific (weekly)	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha (Japan Telegraph News Agency)	Independent; connected with American United Press.	Hoshiro Mitsunaga (<i>Pres.</i>)
Shimbun Rengosha (Japan Federated News Agency)	Independent; affiliated with Associated Press and Reuters.	Yukichi Iwanaga (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Teikoku Tsushinsha (Imperial News Agency)	Independent.	E. Miyoshi (<i>Pres.</i>)

LATVIA

Capital: Riga

Area: 25,000 square miles

Population: 1,900,045 (1930 census)

President

ALBERTS KVIESIS (Farmers Union)

Elected April 9, 1930, for a term of three years

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed December 5, 1931

Premier

MARGERS SKUJENIEKS (Progressive Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Election of October, 1931 (for three years)

Speaker: DR. PAULS KALNINŠ (Social Democratic Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic Labor	21
Farmers Union	14
Latgallian Catholic and Christian Farmers	9
New Farmers and Small Landowners	9
Workers and Peasants (Communist group)	7
Russian Minority	6
German Minority	6
Democratic Centre.	6
Latgallian Democratic Peasants	3
Jewish Minority	3
Christian National Union	3
Progressive Union	3
Progressive Peasants	2
Polish Catholic	2
Minor parties	6
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The 100 members of the Latvian Parliament are grouped among some 25 different parties and factions, which may broadly be classified as Right, Left, Centre, and Minorities. In general, the Right supports the interests of the farmers and to a certain extent of the urban middle class. In *foreign policy*, it favors closer political and economic relations with the neighboring Baltic states. The Left is evolutionary socialist, defending principally the interests of the urban proletariat, opposed to closer political relations with Poland, but well disposed towards closer economic relations with Soviet Russia.

In the present Saeima there is a Communist group comprising 7 Deputies. The Centre consists of radical groups more or less inclined to the Right or the Left. The Minorities are mostly occupied with their own cultural and economic interests. In the October, 1931, elections candidates were put forward by twenty-five political parties. The returns showed an increase in conservative strength. The non-radical groups secured 53.6 per cent of the total votes cast, as compared with 48.5 per cent in the previous election. The representation of the Right and Centre elements in the new legislature is 55 out of a total of 100.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: Represents mainly the interests of wage workers; affiliated with the 2d Internationale, and opposed to both conservatives and communists. In *foreign policy*, advocates union of Baltic states and neutralization of Baltic Sea, antagonistic to Poland and favorable to closer economic relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*, favors development of industries, and land reforms to distribute large holdings without compensation to owners, social insurance, and unemployment benefits.

Leaders: Frīdis Menders, Feliks Cielens (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ansis Rudevics, Pauls Kalniņš (Speaker of Saeima), K. Dekens, J. Celms, V. Bastjanis (formerly Minister of Finance).

FARMERS UNION: Represents well-to-do farmers and landowners. In *foreign policy*, advocates an economic union with Estonia and Lithuania, an alliance of all the Baltic states and Poland, and close contact with the Allied Powers. In *domestic policy*, favors a strong national government, protection of agriculture; friendly to Lutheran Church.

Leaders: Alberts Kviesis (President), K. Ulmanis (First Premier and a dominant leader in the organization of the new state, afterward Minister of Foreign Affairs), Hugo Celmins (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Col. Laimiņš (formerly Minister of the Interior), J. Blumbergs (formerly Minister of Finance), Karlis Pauluks (formerly Minister of Justice), Gen. J. Balodis (Minister of War, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Latvian Army).

LATGALLIAN CATHOLIC AND CHRISTIAN FARMERS PARTY: Similar in program to Farmers Union and Christian National Union, but represents the Catholic population of Latgallia (eastern province of Latvia); pays special attention to interests of Roman Catholicism. In *foreign policy*, advocates economic union with Estonia and Lithuania and coöperation with Poland. In *domestic policy*, defends the special interests of Latgallian farmers.

Leader: Bishop Jazeps Rancans.

NEW FARMERS GROUP: Represents chiefly the interests of new farmers who have been provided with land under agrarian reforms of 1920. In *foreign policy* resembles Farmers Union. In *domestic policy* seeks government credits to aid farmers.

Leader: Adolfs Blodnieks (Landowners' wing).

WORKERS AND PEASANTS: Communist group; represent the revolutionary wing of labor. In favor of close political and economic relations with Soviet Russia.

Leader: E. Sudmāls.

RUSSIAN MINORITY: Divided into factions of Russian Orthodox (*Leader:* J. Pommers); Old Believers (*Leader:* Melety Kallistratov); and Russian Public Workers (*Leader:* Leonty Spolianski).

GERMAN MINORITY: Conservative; represents interests of Baltic Germans; opposes state monopolies, and advocates compensation of landlords and revision of agrarian reforms.

Leader: Paul Schiemann.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRE PARTY: Represents the middle classes, professions, and intellectuals; favors a nationalist program and a democratic policy in all state affairs; upholds interest of tenants.

Leaders: Gustavs Zemgals (Minister of Finance, formerly President), Peters Juraševskis (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), J. Breikšš.

LATGALLIAN DEMOCRATIC PEASANTS: Related to the New Farmers and Democratic Centre.

Leaders: V. Rubulis (Minister of Public Welfare), A. Dzenis.

PROGRESSIVE PEASANTS: Split off from Latgallian Peasants.

Leader: J. Trasuns.

JEWISH MINORITY: Divided into factions of Agudos Isroel (United Jews), a national and orthodox party (*Leader:* Mordukh Dubins); and Mizrochi (Zionists), representing the democratic groups (*Leader:* Marjus Nurok).

CHRISTIAN NATIONAL UNION: Lutheran; pays special attention to religion as the basis of public order and national welfare; tends to favor prohibition; in *foreign policy*, strongly nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, opposes radical social measures.

Leader: K. Beldaus.

PROGRESSIVE UNION PARTY: Replaces the former Reform Social Democratic Labor Party, but is less radical and more nationalistic in principle; represents a country as well as town constituency. In *foreign policy*, advocates closer relations with other Baltic states and Poland. In *domestic policy*, favors coöperation with parties of other classes for national welfare.

Leader: Mārgers Skujenieks (Premier).

POLISH CATHOLIC PARTY: Defends Polish cultural aims.

Leader: Janis Verzbickis.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brīva Zeme	Organ of Farmers Union.	J. Druva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centra Balss	Democratic Centre.	J. Svīkis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Frimorgn	Jewish.	M. Razumny (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunais Vords	Latgallian Progressive Farmers.	J. Uljans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunais Zemgālietis	Democratic Centre.	K. Grīslis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunakās Zīnas	Independent; Democratic Centre tendency; 100,000 circulation.	Em. Benjamin (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Arnis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kursemes Vords	Christian National Union.	K. Gramatnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latgolas Vords	Latgallian Catholic and Christian Farmers.	J. Ikovņiks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latviešu Balss	Progressive Union.	V. Holcmanis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvija	New Farmers and Small Landowners' Party.	K. Tebecis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvijas Kareivis	Non-political; organ of War Office.	Col. A. Plēsners (<i>Ed.</i>)

LATVIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Latvijas Sargs	Organ of Christian National Union.	O. Hofmanis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvis	Organ of National Union.	F. Krusa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libausche Zeitung	German; conservative.	A. Meijer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novy Golos	Russian Minority.	B. Matvejev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pehdeja Brihdi	Farmers Union.	G. Kilevics (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rigasche Rundschau	German Minority; 25,000 circulation.	R. Ruetz & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semgales Balss	Farmers Union tendency.	P. Schiemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sevodnia	Russian Minority.	J. Rudzitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Socialdemokrats	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	A. Kruminski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valdibas Vestnesis	Official.	P. Melnais (<i>Ed.</i>)
Strahdneeku Awise	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	M. Arons (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Libau)		A. Jatnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvian Economist	Non-political; publication of Ministry of Finance.	J. Bokalders (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles, and which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of all international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	Germany	Nicaragua
Albania	Great Britain	Norway
Argentina	Greece	Panama
Australia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Austria	Haiti	Persia
Belgium	Honduras	Peru
Bolivia	Hungary	Poland
Bulgaria	India	Portugal
Canada	Iraq	Rumania
Chile	Irish Free State	Salvador
China	Italy	Siam
Colombia	Japan	South Africa (Union of)
Cuba	Latvia	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	Sweden
Denmark	Lithuania	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	Turkey
Estonia	Mexico	Uruguay
Finland	Netherlands	Venezuela
France	New Zealand	Yugoslavia

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Monaco
Brazil *	Egypt	San Marino
Costa Rica *	Hejaz	U. S. S. R.
Danzig	Iceland	United States
	Liechtenstein	

* Was a member but withdrew.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is composed of fourteen States Members, of which five are permanent and nine are non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected annually for a period of three years, three retiring each year. States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1932-33

<i>States Members</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
China	DR. WELLINGTON KOO
Czechoslovakia	M. BENEŠ
France †	M. PAUL-BONCOUR
Germany †	M. VON NEURATH
Great Britain †	SIR JOHN SIMON
Guatemala	M. MATOS
Irish Free State	MR. DE VALERA
Italy †	BARON ALOISI
Japan †	M. MATSUOKA
Mexico	M. PANI
Norway	M. BIRGER-BRAADLAND
Panama	DR. GARAY
Poland	M. BECK
Spain	M. DE MADARIAGA

† Permanent members.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from (1) Standard Contributions of Member States, (2) Special Contributions from Member and non-Member States, (3) Contributions from private bodies or individuals.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1933 amounts to 33,429,132 gold francs.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

* SIR ERIC DRUMMOND (British). Appointed 1919

Deputy Secretary-General

J. A. M. C. AVENOL (French). Appointed February 1, 1923

Under Secretary-General

DR. ERNST TRENDELENBURG (German). Appointed December 9, 1932

Under Secretary-General

YOTARO SUGIMURA (Japanese). Appointed January 15, 1927

Under Secretary-General

MASSIMO PILOTTI (Italian). Appointed December 9, 1932

Treasurer

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed December, 1926

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

Political

YOTARO SUGIMURA (Japanese). Appointed January 15, 1927

Legal

J. A. BUERO (Uruguayan). Appointed February 1, 1928

Financial and Economic Intelligence

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April 1, 1931

Economic Relations

PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian). Appointed April 1, 1931

Disarmament

M. A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed July 10, 1930

Transit and Communication

ROBERT HAAS (French). Appointed January 1, 1927

Mandates

VITO CATASTINI (Italian). Appointed January 1, 1925

Minority and Administration

P. DE AZCARATE FLOREZ (Spanish). Appointed February 1, 1930

Social

E. E. EKSTRAND (Swedish). Appointed April 7, 1931

Health

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November 1, 1921

Information

PIERRE COMERT (French). Appointed July 21, 1919

* To be succeeded in June 1933 by M. Avenol.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

MANDATED TERRITORIES

*CLASS A MANDATES**(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)*

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

Capital: Jerusalem

Area: Palestine, about 10,000 square miles

Population: 843,132 (1930 estimate)

High Commissioner: Lt. Gen. Arthur Grenfell Wauchope (appointed 1931)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

Capital: Beirut

Area: about 60,000 square miles

Population: 2,831,622 (1929 estimate)

High Commissioner: Henri Ponsot (appointed 1926)

*CLASS B MANDATES**(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)*

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 700,050

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 188,265 (census of 1921)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 4,800,000 (1928 estimate)

Governor: Sir Stewart Symes (appointed 1931)

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles

Population: 1,900,000 (1928 estimate)

Commissioner: M. Marchand

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles

Population: 541,762

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles

Population: about 3,000,000

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles

Population: 261,821 (1926 estimate)

Administrator: A. J. Werth (appointed 1926)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles

Population: 44,571 (Census of 1929)

Administrator: Brig. Gen. H. E. Hart (appointed 1931)

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand (1920)

Area: 8.4 square miles

Population: 2,684 (Census of 1930)

Administrator: W. A. Newman (appointed 1927)

IV. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles

Population: 113,154 (Census of 1929)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague

Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) Judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non-member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

Judges

M. ADATCHI (Japanese)

M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)

M. FROMAGEOT (French)

SIR CECIL HURST (British)

M. ALTAMIRA Y. CREVEA (Spanish)

M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)

M. GUERRERO (Salvador)

BARON ROLIN-JAEQUEMYS (Belgian)

MR. FRANK B. KELLOGG (American)

COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)

M. SCHÜCKING (German)

M. WANG CHUNG-HUI (Chinese)

M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Cuban)

M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)

M. URRUTIA (Colombian)

Deputy Judges

M. ERICH (Finnish)

M. DA MATTA (Portuguese)

M. NOVAKOVITCH (Yugoslav)

M. REDLICH (Austrian)

Registrar

M. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Swedish)

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia

Area: 43,000 square miles

Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Appointed by Legislature December 3, 1930, to fill unexpired term of President King. Elected President as result of regular quadrennial election held May 5, 1931. Inaugurated January 4, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

Reorganized in May, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of 1928 (for six years)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig)

Number of Members * 10

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of 1931 (for four years)

Speaker: J. N. LEWIS (True Whig)

Number of Members *. 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Politics in Liberia at present is more a question of personalities than of issues. Each party desires to develop the country and increase its prestige, but division occurs as to who should do it and how it should be accomplished. In December, 1930, President C. D. B. King and Vice-President Allen N. Yancy resigned and, in accordance with the Constitution, the Secretary of State succeeded to the Presidency. Regular elections were held in 1931.

The Party programs given below are the professed programs, but the dominant True Whig Party in practice often acts directly contrary to some of its alleged objects.

The government has always been under the control of the True Whig Party. When members of the opposition party have been elected to the legislature the election has either been declared void, or means have been found of forcing the resignation of the opposition members.

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Favors equal commercial opportunity for all nations; sponsors a strong financial policy, with no repudiation of debts whether owed to private individuals or nations; pledges honest, efficient, and economical expenditure of public funds and close coöperation with Financial Adviser; encourages entry of foreign capital under constitutional limitations, and development of natural resources by non-monopolistic foreign concessions; favors strong interior policy, coöperating closely with aboriginal population,

and equal educational privileges for it; pledges non-interference so far as possible with native tribal government, collection of taxes to be made through chiefs, and equitable portion of revenues received to be expended on works of benefit to native taxpayers. It favors strong public-school policy and appointment of teachers on a non-partisan basis; desires to encourage home industry and agriculture and has finally stopped exportation of native laborers from the country; favors reorganization of militia and maintenance of disciplined and effective Frontier Force; pledges inauguration of road-building program to open up interior, and favors encouragement of selected colored immigration from the United States and elsewhere.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), S. David Coleman (Chairman of Party, Senator) and Clarence Simpson (Secretary of Party, Representative).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Favors passage of constitutional amendments decreasing the President's power, especially his appointive power; desires removal of the seat of government from Monrovia to the interior, thereby developing latter through forced influx of civilized element; seeks thorough reform in militia, finances, and judiciary, and establishment of civil service; believes in closer coöperation between government and business; favors entry of foreign capital into the country, but is opposed to special concessions; desires more stringent laws covering debt evasion and establishment of Debtor's Court; wants increased appropriations for education; thinks best aid to agriculture is through specialized scientific and technical effort, principally for coffee growing; favors unhindered selection of legislative candidates by the people; insists on freedom of speech and press; demands that restrictions be placed on importation of trade spirits; and urges reform in the administration of the hinterland districts.

Leader: T. J. R. Faulkner (Leader of Party, Presidential nominee at last election).

PRESS *

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberian Sentinel	Non-partisan.	P. Gbe Wolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Mirror	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberian Churchman	Protestant Episcopal Church	
(Cape Mount)	paper.	
Crozierville Observer	Non-partisan.	Albert Porte (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Crozierville)		
Maryland Monthly News	Non-partisan.	S. D. Thompson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Maryland County)		

*The Liberian press contains little but local political news, and publication may be suspended for long periods should the editors consider that no local events of interest had occurred.

LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)

Area: 21,489 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population: 2,367,072 (1931 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session following military overthrow of preceding administration

Re-elected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1931

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Appointed September 23, 1929

Premier

J. TŪBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Dissolved on April 17, 1927

Last election, May 8, 9, and 10, 1926

Speaker: ALEKSANDRAS STULGINSKIS (Farmers Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Peoples Socialist	22
Social Democratic	15
Christian Democratic	14
Farmers Union	11
Federation of Labor	5
Memel Territory	5
Polish Minority	4
Jewish Minority	3
Nationalist Union	3
Farmers	2
German Minority	1
Total	85

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: Represents well-to-do farmers and industrialists; a conservative democratic party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform. Premier Tūbelis on taking office in September, 1929, issued a statement. In *foreign policy* he announced a firm stand for the return of Vilna at present occupied by Poland, but favored a rapprochement with the Baltic states, Latvia and Estonia. In *domestic policy* he favored a return to constitutionalism, elections for the local governments as early as possible and later for the Seimas and for President,

and also a gradual modification of the military censorship restrictions. Since then an election for President by National Electors has taken place. Local governments are being reorganized on a scientific basis.

Leaders: Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reelected in 1926, following a *coup d'état*, and again in 1931 by National Electors), J. Tūbelis (Premier and Minister of Finance), J. Lapėnas, Antanas Merkys, Rev. V. Mironas, Prof. I. Tamošaitis and Rev. J. Tumas.

PEOPLES SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents interest of middle agricultural classes and small farmers; anti-clerical in tendency; formed in 1902 as the Lithuanian Democratic Party. In *foreign policy*, favors a united Lithuania and an equality of international rights with her neighbors. In *domestic policy*, stands for the rights of free speech, press, and assembly, for the agricultural and economic development of the country, and for agrarian reforms to distribute lands to new settlers on favorable terms.

Leaders: Dr. Kazys Grinius (formerly President), Mykolas Sleževičius (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Jonas Staugaitis (formerly Speaker of Parliament), F. Bortkevičienė and Z. Toliušis.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Advocates a constitutional socialist program, including nationalization of banking, industry, and natural resources; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: St. Kairys, K. Venslauskis, Prof. Čepinskis (formerly Minister of Education), V. Požela (formerly Minister of Interior) and L. Purenienė.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A democratic party comprising many of the Roman Catholic clergy as well as voters of all classes; founded in 1890. It advocates a program of social reform based on Christian principles, including free compulsory lay and religious education, the right of labor to organize and strike, and the eight-hour day; favors agrarian reform.

Leaders: Rev. M. Krupavičius (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. L. Bistras (formerly Premier and Minister of Education), Dr. P. Karvelis (formerly Minister of Finance) and Z. Starkus (formerly State Comptroller).

FARMERS UNION: Represents the interests and point of view of farmers; advocates improvement and protection of agricultural property, also farm products sales organizations and farm credits. Pro-clerical in tendency.

Leader: Aleksandras Stulginskis (last Speaker of Parliament, formerly President of the Republic).

FEDERATION OF LABOR: Established in 1919; represents interests of organized workers opposed to theory of class conflict; seeks support also of small landholders and new settlers; adherent of Utrecht Christian Labor Internationale; favors eight-hour day.

Leaders: Dr. K. Ambrozaitis and Prof. P. Dovydaitis.

MEMEL TERRITORY PARTY (Klaipėda): Represents various classes of voters; particularly concerned in protecting the interests of the Territory.

Leaders: Dr. Trukanas, E. Borchertas and von Dresler.

POLISH GROUP: Concerned in protecting cultural and economic interests of the Polish minority.

Leader: V. Budzinskis.

JEWISH GROUP: Represents interests of the Jewish population.

Leaders: Dr. O. Finkelšteinas, Dr. J. Robinsonas and Max Soloveičikas.

FARMERS PARTY: A liberal party, democratic in principle and representing the interests of agriculture; seeks the union of all agrarian parties, and in questions of land reform advocates special attention to production; favors religious tolerance and the development of the Lithuanian national culture.

Leaders: P. Leonas (formerly Minister of Justice), R. Skipitis (formerly Minister of Interior), J. Jankevičius (formerly Minister of Communications), Count V. Zubovas and M. Sidzikauskas (Minister to Great Britain).

GERMAN GROUP: Represents interests of the German minority.

Leaders: R. Kinderis, Prof. Wagneris and H. Hanzen.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dzien Kowienski	Polish.	St. Salmonovičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvizska Ceitunga	Pro-German.	H. Gelhaar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Aidas	Semi-official government organ.	V. Gustainis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Keleivis	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Linkys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Žinios	Organ of Populist Party.	F. Bortkevičienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Allgemeine Zeitung	Lithuanian Government organ, in German.	Dr. Arongauzas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Dampfboot	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	Martin Kakies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memellaendische Rundschau	German Farmers Party.	Max Swarz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rytas	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	P. Radzevičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish; Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Žemės Ūkis	Agricultural.	Dr. Krikščiūnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darbininkas (weekly)	Organ of Federation of Labor.	Prof. Pranas Dovydaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	Maj. Balčiūnas
Lietuvos Ūkininkas	Economic and political; organ of Populist Party.	V. Oškinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Volkszeitung	Socialistic.	Martin Zeewaldt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Mūsų Laikraštis	Catholic organ.	Prof. A. Tumėnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Mūsų Rytojus (weekly)	Economic and political; farmers' weekly.	Antanas Bružas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowiny (weekly)	Lithuanian Government organ, in Polish.	M. Račkauskienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trimitas (weekly)	Non-political; organ of Riflemen's Association.	A. Žmuidzinavičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ūkininkas (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of Farmers Union.	J. Dagelis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ūkininko Patarėjas (weekly)	Economic.	J. Strazdas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunimas (fortnightly)	Non-political; illustrated.	F. Bortkevičienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of coöperative movement.	Masiulis, Kvieska, and Šalčius (<i>Eds.</i>)

LUXEMBOURG

Capital: Luxembourg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 299,993 (census of 1931)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE
Succeeded as Grand Duchess January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative and Radical)
Appointed July, 1926

Premier

JOSEPH BECH (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of initiative for bills and a suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 7, 1931 (for three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative	25
Socialist	14
Radical-Socialist	6
Independent (Catholic-Conservative Dissenters)	4
Independent Radical	2
Old Liberal	2
Radical.	1
Total	54

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Joseph Bech (Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier), François Altwies (formerly Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Strongly opposes the existing governmental coalition; advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources, development of railroads and electricity; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leader: Paul Krier (Labor Union President).

RADICAL-SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, and progress of labor legislation. Opposes socialism and religious considerations in politics.

Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE DISSENTERS): Adheres to the existing constitution, resolutely monarchistic, opposes the Economic Union with Belgium.

Leader: Hubert Loutsch (formerly Premier).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortschritt	Catholic-Conservative.	
Freie Presse	Radical.	Jos. Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independance Luxembourggeoise	Independent.	Paul Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Landes-Zeitung	Radical.	Bourg-Bourger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung . . .	Catholic-Conservative.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proletarier	Socialist.	Peter Krier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volkswacht	Independent; Catholic-Con- servative tendencies.	H. Loutsch (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico

Area: 767,198 square miles

Population: 16,404,030 (1930 census)

President

ABELARDO L. RODRÍGUEZ

Elected by Congress September 4, 1932; assumed office September 4, 1932, for term ending November 30, 1934

Cabinet

Appointed September 5, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

Election of July 3, 1932 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of July 3, 1932 (two-year term)

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 170

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Heretofore in Mexico there have been no definite political parties in the sense that party organization is understood in other countries. President Calles at the opening of Congress in 1928 announced that he would not under any circumstances continue as President, and asked for the formation of a political party. This may possibly be the beginning of a party system more akin to that which prevails in other countries. Following President Calles's declaration, the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance a consolidation of the many local state groups into a national party. It later had a National Convention, which nominated Ortiz Rubio as candidate for President.

José Vasconcelos in 1929 became the candidate of the Anti-Reelectionist Party, although as a matter of fact there was no reelectionist issue in the campaign; rather it was an issue of "imposition." The National Revolutionary Party contains the group which has been in control of the government for about ten years.

Ortiz Rubio was elected in 1929. He pledged himself to continue the policies of the Calles Government. He continued the agrarian policy, although some modifications in the manner of carrying out the program were introduced. The general position of both parties in regard to education, the development of rural schools, road construction, etc., although differing in detail, are the same in substance.

On September 3, 1932, President Rubio resigned giving as his reason ill health and divergence of opinion between himself and the National Revolutionary Party. On the following day Congress accepted his resignation and elected General Rodríguez to fill his unexpired term. On taking over the

Presidency General Rodríguez stated that he would endeavor to carry out the postulates of the revolution and to comply with the program of his party.

The leaders of the National Revolutionary Party, in addition to President Rodríguez, are General Calles (formerly President), and General Manuel Perez Treviño (President of the Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletín Financiero	Financial	J. L. Varthaliti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economista	Financial.	Francisco Trejo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendencies; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional	Official organ of National Revolutionary Party.	Luis L. Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Independent pictorial tabloid.	José E. Campos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>Universal</i> .	Ernesto Hildago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendencies; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendencies; good circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Resumen (weekly)	Review of current events; large circulation.	Salvador Novo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly)	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> Manuel Horta (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam
Seat of Government: The Hague
Area: 12,603 square miles (excluding water)
Population: 7,920,388 (1930 census)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Ascended throne November 23, 1890
Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

Extra-Parliamentary Council, quasi-independent of Parliament
comprising religious parties

Appointed August 10, 1929

Premier

JONKHEER DR. CH. J. M. RUYS DE BEERENBROUCK (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT (Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER (Eerste Kamer)

*Election of July, 1932 (Six-year term; renewed
by halves every three years)*

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN
STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic	11
Christian Historical	7
Anti-Revolutionary	6
Liberal	6
Liberal Democratic	4
—	—
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER (Tweede Kamer)

Election of July, 1929 (for four years)

President: DR. J. R. H. VAN SCHAIK
(Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	30
Social Democratic	24
Anti-Revolutionary	12
Christian Historical	11
Liberal	8
Liberal Democratic	7
Communist	2
Minor Parties	6
—	—

Total 100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC PARTY: Conservative, opposed to socialism, but with democratic tendencies in social measures, owing to labor adherents; derives its program from the Papal encyclicals *Quanta Cura*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, based on recognition of religion, family, and property as the foundations of society, with education as the duty and right of parents. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations in accordance with the peace note of Pope Benedict XV, and reestablishment of a Dutch

Legation at the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, favors economy in military expenditures, protective tariffs, reduction of inheritance taxes, denominational education with state support, and state support of East Indian missions.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (parliamentary leader of Party), Baron van Wynbergen (formerly President of Electoral Commission), C. M. J. F. Goseling (President of Party), Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (Premier for the third time), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Senator) and Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, advocates disarmament, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 15, local option.

Leaders: J. Oudegeest (President of Party), J. W. Albarda (member of Lower Chamber), W. H. Vliegen (member of Lower Chamber), H. Polak (Senator), F. M. Wibaut (Senator), J. H. A. Schaper and Suze Groeneweg (members of Lower Chamber).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control, and so favors separation of Church and State. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: Dr. H. Colyn (President of Party and parliamentary leader, formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), A. W. F. Idenburg (formerly Governor-General of Dutch East Indies and Minister of Colonies), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Vice-President of Party) and Dr. A. Anema (Senator).

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, except that it desires to maintain the Dutch Reformed Church in a privileged position. It opposes state interference in industry and trade, and favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (Minister of Finance, formerly Premier), Dr. J. Schokking (formerly Minister of Justice), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (member of Lower Chamber, formerly Minister of Labor, Trade, and Industry), J. R. Snoeck Henkemans (Secretary of Party and leader in Lower Chamber) and Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Also known as League of Freedom; stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, and intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, state pensions, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Dr. D. Fock (President of Party and formerly Governor-General of Dutch East Indies and Minister of Colonies). Dr. P. Droogleever Fortuyn (Senator and Burgomaster of Rotterdam), Dr. T. H. J. Vos (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Smeenge (Senator) and Dr. G. A. Boon (member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions, national disarmament and free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. H. P. Marchant (Parliamentary leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. D. van Embden (Senator and outstanding leader for disarmament, Prof. of Economics at Univ. of Amsterdam), Dr. P. J. Oud (member of Lower Chamber and Secretary of Party), Th. M. Ketelaar (member of Lower Chamber) and Prof. R. Kranenburg (President of Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wijnkoop (members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . .	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	D. J. van Balluseck (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Heldring (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Courant—Nieuws van den Dag	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. J. Goedhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Calvinist Party.	Dr. H. Colyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. J. Goedhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd	Catholic organ.	J. V. L. M. Verbiest (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Laudy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune	Organ of Communist Party.	L. L. H. de Visser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Chief Ed.</i>) J. J. de Roode (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Nederlander	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Courant	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> .	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>)
Residentiebode	Catholic organ.	S. Bruysten (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Vaderland	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> .	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Roodhuyzen (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Maasbode	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam) . . .	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. G. van der Hoeven (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centrum (Utrecht)	Catholic organ.	Th. F. M. Schaepman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitalist (Hague) (three times a week)	Financial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Groene Amsterdammer (weekly)	Democratic.	Prof. A. C. Josephus Jitta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vryheid (Arnhem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Party.	Dr. J. J. van Bolhuis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Institute for Economic Writings (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazette de Hollande (Hague) (weekly)	No political affiliations; published in English, German and French, giving useful information for foreign readers.	F. J. W. Drion (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vryzinnig-Democraat (Hague) (weekly)	Organ of Independent Democratic Party.	Dr. P. J. Oud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gids (monthly)	Political and literary.	G. N. van Kampen (<i>Pub.</i>)
Socialistische Gids (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	My. Ontwikkeling (<i>Prop.</i>)
Volkenbond (Leyden) (monthly)	Political.	A. W. Sijthoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opbouw (Utrecht) (monthly)	Political.	Bruna & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Stemmen des Tijds (Zeist) (monthly)	Political.	G. J. A. Ruys (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Nederlandsch-Telegraaf- Agentschap	International; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-Wolff group.	C. Schlick (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Vaz Diaz	Independent.	Vaz Diaz, da Silva and Lissauer (<i>Props.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	D. Berretty (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Nederlandsch Corresponden- tie-bureau (Hague)	Semi-official.	Dr. J. J. Belinfante (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta-Holland (Hague)	Colonial.	H. Salomonson and Dr. C. A. de Vries (<i>Dirs.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 281,549 (1931 estimate) — Newfoundland: 277,285; Labrador: 4,264

Governor

SIR DAVID MURRAY ANDERSON

Assumes office, January 23, 1933, for five-year term

Cabinet

United Newfoundland Party

Appointed June 28, 1932

Prime Minister

FREDERICK C. ALDERDICE (United Newfoundland Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor for life

President: M. P. GIBBS (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Assembly)

Election of June 11, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: Vacant

	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Number of Members 24	United Newfoundland	24
	Liberal	2
	Independent	1
	Total	27

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Party programs are not distinct. F. C. Alderdice, Prime Minister, is leader of the governing United Newfoundland Party. On June 11, 1932, the Liberal Party, then in power, was badly defeated. All but 2 of their 26 candidates, including Prime Minister Squires, lost their seats. The Leader of the Opposition is F. G. Bradley (formerly Solicitor General).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (weekly)	Liberal-Conservative.	J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Herald and Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal; political and economic.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,524,633, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1932 estimate)

Governor-General

CHARLES BATHURST, BARON BLEDISLOE

Appointed November 29, 1929, for five-year term

Assumed office March, 1930

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed September 22, 1931

Premier

GEORGE WILLIAM FORBES (Coalition)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years.

Speaker: SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of December, 1931 (for three years).

Speaker: SIR C. E. STATHAM (Independent)

	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Present Number of Members 22	Coalition (Reform — 30, United	
	— 21)	51
	Labor	24
	Independent	4
	Coalition Independent.	1
Total *		80

* Including 4 who represent Maori electorates.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the general election of December, 1931, the Coalition Government, formed by the United and Reform Parties, won a two-to-one victory. The coalition now has 51 seats, Labor 24, and Independents 5.

COALITION PARTY: The union of the old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties was concluded in September, 1931 to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression. The Coalition manifesto at the general election in December, 1931, foreshadowed a strong, safe, careful policy of reconstruction, unemployment relief work of a productive nature, and the absorption of the unemployed in industries; the fostering of manufactures upon an economic basis, economies in government expenditure, and relief of taxation to families where practicable; reduction of land tax, county rates and other assistance for farmers; relief for mortgagors; improvement in quality of produce and development of oversea markets; reciprocal tariffs within the Empire, encouragement of land settlement and small holdings for town workers.

Leaders: George W. Forbes (Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (Minister of Public Works and Employment), Ethelbert A. Ransom (Minister of Lands), William Downie Stewart (Finance), Sir Apirana Ngata (Native Minister), James A. Young (Health), Robert Masters (Education), John G. Cobbe (Defence), Alexander Hamilton (Postmaster General and Internal Affairs) and Charles E. de la Barca Macmillan (Agriculture).

LABOR PARTY: The 1931 election manifesto foreshadowed the immediate provision of productive work to enable the unemployed to maintain themselves; utilisation of existing banking laws to provide credit within New Zealand for reconstruction and industrial development, primary and secondary, with maximum support for secondary industries; establishment of a central bank with control of note issue; planned production of national requirements; development of land settlement; supply of fertilisers to farmers on easy credit; reciprocal trade with Great Britain and other countries; organisation of contracts for sale of New Zealand products overseas, with guaranteed reciprocal trade; negotiations to prevent undue fluctuation in prices; co-ordination of transport, reduction of interest and rent, reintroduction of graduated land tax; maintenance of conciliation and arbitration system.

Leaders: Henry E. Holland (Leader), Mark Fagan (Legislative Council), Peter Fraser, Edwin J. Howard, William J. Jordan, John A. Lee, Henry G. R. Mason, James McCombs, Walter Nash, W. E. Parry, Michael J. Savage, Robert Semple and Daniel G. Sullivan.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	Reform.	H. G. Bell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent; first daily established in Wellington (1865).	Blundell Bros. Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	United; liberal; established in 1870.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Reform; leading New Zealand daily; only morning daily in Auckland; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton (<i>Props.</i>) R. M. Hackett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Times (Christchurch)	United; liberal; oldest paper in Dominion — established in 1851.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	Reform.	H. Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Christchurch) (evening)	United; liberal.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Burns (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Christchurch) (evening)	Independent; established in 1914.	J. H. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	United.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	Reform; only morning daily in Province of Otago.	J. Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Worker (weekly)	Labor.	I. M. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	A. B. Lane (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 51,660 square miles
Population: 750,000 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. JUAN BAUTISTA SACASA (Liberal)

Elected November 6, 1932. Assumed office January 1, 1933, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed January 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

*Elections of November 6, 1932 **

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	15
Conservatives	8

Total 23

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	29
Conservatives	14

Total 43

* Supervised by the United States of America.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, participation of the minority in the Government, abolition of death penalty, and government of each department by its own residents. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central-American republics.

Leaders: General José María Moncada (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (member of the Supreme Court), Enoc Aguado (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Antonio Barberena (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (President of the Republic), Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa (Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Leonardo Argüello (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Salvador Guerrero M. (Minister of Finance) and General Anastasio Somoza (Commander of the Guardia Nacional).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church

with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, but with state-encouraged Catholic schools also; participation of the minority in the Government.

Leaders: Adolfo Diaz (formerly President of the Republic, Conservative Presidential candidate in the election of 1932), Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Ricardo Lopez Callejas (formerly Minister of Finance), Martin Bernard and Carlos Cuadra Pasos.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Liberal.	José M. Castrillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ of the Govern- ment.	
Independiente	Liberal.	Carlos Dionisio Hernandez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nueva Prensa	Conservative.	Gaby Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and Enrique Belli (<i>Eds.</i>)
Informacion (Bluefields)	Conservative.	Manuel Pais Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correo (Granada)	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Nicaraguense (Granada)	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centro-Americano (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cronista (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (Leon)	Liberal.	Luis Lopez Argüello (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eco Nacional (Leon)	Liberal.	Ruben Valladares S. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior (Bluefields) (weekly)	Liberal.	Manuel J. Mendoza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico (Bluefields) (weekly)	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,533 square miles

Population: 2,809,564 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Agrarian

Appointed March 14, 1932

Premier

J. F. HUNDSEID (Agrarian)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1930 (for three years)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); CHRISTOPHER HORNSRUD (Labor)

*Speakers of Upper Section * (Lagting)*

J. NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor); F. R. AAS (Conservative)

*Speakers of Lower Section * (Odelsting)*

G. F. EIESLAND (Radical); H. O. SKURDAL (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	47
Conservative	41
Radical.	33
Agrarian	25
Independent Liberal	3
Radical People's	1
Total	150

*The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects, in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting, for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales; strengthened during 1927 by union with it of former Social Democratic Party; Marxist party aiming at establishment of Socialistic community not by parliamentary means but by class war, resulting in complete dominance of workers.

Leaders: Christopher Hornsrud (Vice-Speaker of Storting, formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party), Alfred M. Madsen (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), Magnus Nilssen (formerly Minister of Public Works, leader of Moderate faction), J. Nygaardsvold (Speaker of Lagting, leader of the Storting group), Halvard Olsen (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor) and Elias Volan (Chairman of the Trade Unions).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Coöperates with Independent Liberal Party. A Liberal-Conservative national party, strongly anti-Communicistic, and opposed to prohibition. The chief object of the party is to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Chairman of Party and Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), F. Blakstad (Member of Storting), Joh. H. Andresen (Member of Storting), J. Norem (Member of Storting), Henrik Ameln (Member of Storting and formerly Speaker of the Odelsting) and H. Gram (Member of Storting and Secretary General of the Party).

RADICAL PARTY (The Left): Advocates national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature; supports the national language movement.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, leader of the Left Storting group), H. J. Aarstad (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. F. Eiesland (Speaker of the Odelsting), H. Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and Betzy Kjelsberg.

AGRARIAN PARTY: The platform of the party is to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration. An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, is a necessary condition for the progress and welfare of the country.

Leaders: J. Hundseid (Chairman of Party, Premier and Minister of Agriculture), J. Sundby (Minister of Finance), G. Moseid (leader of the Storting group), H. O. Skurdal (Speaker of the Odelsting) and Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY (Liberal Left): Coöperates with Conservatives. A national and liberal party upholding the rights of individuals socially, economically and culturally.

Leaders: Lektor Greve (Chairman of Party, member of Storting), Dr. Rolf Thommessen (editor of the *Tidens Tegn*), J. Hjørt (Professor at the University of Oslo), K. W. Wefring (formerly Minister of Defense) and Ch. Robertson (formerly Minister of Commerce).

RADICAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Its policy is national and radical-democratic, advocating the promotion of international peace and arbitration; closer cultural and economic coöperation with the old Norwegian colonies, Iceland, Greenland and the Færø Islands; open foreign policy under complete control of the Storting; free trade; social reforms tending to the economic self-government of the workers; prohibition of spirits and support of national language movement.

Leader: Alf. Mjöen (member of Storting).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Norwegian section of 3d Internationale with usual anti-capitalist program, small party with no representatives in the Storting but influential in certain districts.

Leaders: P. Furubotn (Chairman of Party), Henry V. Kristiansen and Arvid Hansen.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative, influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse, C. Huitfeldt, and H. Överland (<i>Eds.</i>)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmæl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbeideren	Communist Party organ.	Reinert Torgierson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet	Radical.	Einar Skavlan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Den 17 de Mai	Radical.	A. Breidsvoll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Middagsavisen	Conservative.	C. L. Buraas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerløw and F. Ramm (<i>Eds.</i>)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norges Handels— og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	Dr. Rolf Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	J. Dugstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Radical; influential.	Finn B. Henrikssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenvisen (Bergen)	Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vælgeren (Gjøvik)	Organ of Radical People's Party; a small paper.	Aksel Hoel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Radical; influential.	Chr. S. Oftedal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	Smitt Ingebretsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tromsø Stiftstidende (Tromsø)	Conservative.	Erling Steinbö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal.	Joh. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Radical.	O. Røgeberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Albert Balchen and G. H. Reymert (<i>Eds.</i>)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Haakon Meyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S	Independent News Agency.	S. Segelecke Meidell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Myres Pressebyraa	Independent News Agency.	Olav Myre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Association.	Th. Aadahl (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	Per Wendelbo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

DR. HARMODIO ARIAS (Doctrinary Liberal)

Assumed office October 1, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed October 1, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 5, 1932 (for four years)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Doctrinary Liberal	14
Coalition Reform and National Liberal	11
Conservative	5
Unionist	1
Agrarian	1
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are two principal parties in Panama, the Liberal and the Conservative. The chief divergence between their programs is on the question of public instruction, the Liberal Party favoring an educational system free from church control, and the Conservative Party advocating instruction under church auspices. The ideological lines of liberalism and conservatism have never coincided with actual party lines. The real division has always been between the Government party and the Opposition party; and Liberals and Conservatives have figured on both sides. Since the revolution of January 2, 1931, party lines have become more indistinct than ever. During the Presidential campaign of 1932 the Liberal Party divided into three factions: the National Liberals led by Rodolfo Chiari; the Doctrinary Liberals supporting Harmodio Arias; and the Reform Liberals, led by Francisco Arias. Shortly before the end of the campaign a coalition of the National Liberals and the Reform Liberals was effected with Francisco Arias the candidate of the combined parties.

Before the revolution of 1931, Liberal Party leaders supporting the administration of President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena were: Rodolfo Chiari (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos López, Tomás Duque (formerly Minister of Finance), Adriano Robles (formerly Minister of Government).

The opposition leaders were: *Liberals* — Jephtha Duncan, Jorge Boyd, Domingo Díaz, Harmodio Arias (now President of the Republic for the second

time), Juan Antonio Jiménez (now Minister of Government and Justice), Enrique A. Jiménez (now Minister of Finance), Francisco Arias. *Conservatives* — Dr. Samuel Lewis, Fernando Guardia, Julio Fábrega.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción Comunal	Nationalistic.	Ramón Mora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Panamá (evening) .	Liberal.	Dr. J. D. Moscote (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella de Panamá	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama American	Liberal; English daily published jointly with <i>El Panama-America</i> , the Spanish edition.	Nelson Rounsevell (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama-América	(see above.)	Abilio Bellido (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pueblo	Conservative; Catholic.	José de la Cruz Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo (evening)	Liberal; founded in 1921; issues the <i>Evening Times</i> , in English.	Jeptha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gráfico	Liberal.	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		
Prensa Ilustrada	Liberal.	M. de Jesús Quijano (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción

Area: 61,647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)

Population: 900,000 (1931 estimate)

President

DR. EUSEBIO AYALA (Liberal)

Elected May 8, 1932; Assumed office August 15, 1932, for four year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed August 15, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: DR. RAÚL CASAL RIBEIRO
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	14
National Republican†	6

Total 20

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: JUAN CARLOS GARCETE
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	25
National Republican†	15

Total 40

† All National Republican members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies resigned their office during October, 1931.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Progressive in program; favors maintenance of national defence, social legislation, equal educational opportunities for men and women, agrarian reforms including a more equitable distribution of the land, obligatory suffrage, financial reform, the establishment of a central bank, reformation of electoral laws and protection of national industries.

Leaders: Dr. José P. Guggiari (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. Eusebio Ayala (President of the Republic), Dr. E. González Navero (formerly Acting President of the Republic), Dr. Raúl Ribeiro (Vice-President of the Republic), Narciso Mendez Benítez (Minister of Interior), Victor Rojas (Minister of War), Justo Prieto (Minister of Justice), Luis Escobar (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Luis A. Riart (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Justo P. Benítez (Minister of Foreign Affairs), and Dr. Manuel Burgos (President of Party).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Conservative in program. The party did not take part or offer a candidate at the 1932 presidential election.

PARAGUAY

Leaders: Tomás Romero Pereyra (President of Party), Dr. Francisco C. Chaves (formerly Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction), Dr. Manuel T. Frutos, Dr. Eduardo Lopez-Moreira, Frederico Chaves, Dr. Antonio Sosa, and Dr. César Vasconsellos.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Critica	Independent; Opposition.	J. B. Tendil (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario	Independent; conservative; founded in 1904.	Manuel D. Carvalho (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberal	Liberal Party organ; founded in 1914.	Elisco Da Rosa (<i>Prop.</i>)
Orden	Independent; Opposition.	Efraim Cardozo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna	Liberal; Opposition.	Policarpo Artaza (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria	National Republican.	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista del Comercio	Trade journal.	J. N. González (<i>Dir.</i>)
(fortnightly)		Victor Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)
Industrias (weekly)	Trade journal.	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Victor M. Ávila (<i>Dir.</i>)

PERSIA

Capital: Teheran
Area, 628,000 square miles
Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

RIZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Elected December 13, 1925, by Constituent Assembly
Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed June 2, 1927

Premier

MEHDIGHOLI KHAN HEDAYAT

PARLIAMENT (National Assembly)
(Medjliss)

Election of 1932 (for two years)

Speaker: MIRZA HUSSEIN KHAN DADGAR

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no active political parties in Persia today. The present Medjliss as the mouthpiece of the administration policy gives legislative sanction to measures and policies adopted by the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Egdam	Founded 1922.	Abbas Khalili (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Ettelaat (evening)	Founded 1925.	Ali Khan Masoudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921.	Z. Rahnema (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Founded in 1923.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger de Teheran . . .	Founded 1924; in French and English.	Francois Malek-Karam (<i>Prop.</i>)
Setareh-i-Djehan	Founded 1915; in Persian and French.	Abul Ghassem E'tessam-Zadeh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shafaq-i-Sorkh.	Founded 1922.	A. Dashti (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tajadod-i-Iran	Founded 1927.	Y. Mayel Turserkani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tabriz	Published twice weekly.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Tabriz)		Tabrizi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gulshan	Founded 1916; thrice weekly.	Amir-Rezvani (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

Like the Parliament the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 532,047 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

President

GENERAL LUIS M. SÁNCHEZ CERRO

Elected October 11, 1931

Assumed office December 8, 1931, for a five-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 24, 1932

President of the Cabinet

Dr. José M. Manzanilla

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

The Parliament was dissolved as a result of the revolution of August, 1930. A Constituent Assembly was elected on October 11, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution and other important matters. Nominally composed of 145 members, it actually comprises: "Sanchez Cerristas" — 77, "Decentralists" and Independents — 34 and Socialists — 4. Most of the members of the Aprista opposition party have been eliminated. After it completes its constitutional reform it will automatically become the national Congress for the duration of the presidential term.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) has attained some importance and was the principal opponent to the "Union Revolucionaria," the new party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections.

"UNION REVOLUCIONARIA": Advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude.

Leaders: General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro (President of the Republic), Gerardo Balbuena, Clemente Revilla, Oscar Medelius, Luis Flores, Alfredo Herrera, Manuel Diez Canseco and Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro.

"DECENTRALISTA PARTY": Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca and Emilio Romero.

“CIVILISTA PARTY”: Coöperates with Union Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: Luis Pardo, José M. Manzanilla, Antonio Miró Quesada and Luis Miró Quesada.

“SOCIALIST PARTY”: Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land.

Leaders: Alberto Arca Parró, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo and Saturnino Vara Cadillo.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: This Party is now inactive. In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favored the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocated industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguia.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party, but it was strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: General Gerardo Alvarez and Dr. Arturo Osorio.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leaders: Carlos de Piérola, José C. Bernales and Amadeo Piérola.

“APRA PARTY” (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Latin American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leader: Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, Manuel Seoane, Julio Guerrero, Manuel Cox and Luis Alberto Sanchez. Most of these are in prison or exile.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Conservative; oldest and one of leading papers in Peru; Civilista and Sánchez Cerro organ.	Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada & Bros. (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Crónica	Democratic; sports and tabloid.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>) Fernando A. Franco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deber (Arequipa)	Conservative; Clerical Civilista.	Dr. Guevara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zegarra Ballon (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERU

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio (Cuzco)	Independent.	Alberto Delgado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Variedades (weekly) . . .	Democratic; independent; illustrated.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>) Enrique Rivero Tremouille (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Coast Leader (weekly) .	Independent; illustrated; in English.	C. N. Griffis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Boletin del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrús (<i>Ed.</i>)
Boletin Mensual de la Camara de Comercio de Lima . . . (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)
 Area: 149,958 square miles
 Population: 32,132,936 (1931 census)

President

IGNACY MOŚCICKI (Non-partisan)

Elected by Parliament June 1, 1926, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non-Party Union

Appointed May 27, 1931

Premier

ALEXANDER PRYSTOR (Non-Party Union)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senat)

*Election of November 23, 1930 (for five years)**

Speaker: WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ
 (Elected on Non-Party Union ticket
 but now non-partisan)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	74
National Party	12
Peasant Party (Piast, Wyzwo- lenie, and Peasant Union) . .	6
Socialists	5
Ukrainians	4
Christian Democrats	4
Germans	3
National Labor	2
Non-partisan	1

Total III

* In most cases, the Senators and Deputies of the Peasant Party, the Socialists, and the Nationalist Labor Party were elected on one ticket, the "Middle Left Bloc."

LOWER CHAMBER (Sejm)

*Election of November 16, 1930 (for five years)**

Speaker: CASIMIR SWITALSKI (Non-Party Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	247
National Party	63
Parliamentary Club of Peasant Parties	42
Socialists	24
Ukrainians	18
Christian Democrats	15
National Labor	10
Jews	6
Germans	5
Agrarian Peasant Party	4
Communists	4
Ukrainian Radicals	3
Jewish Orthodox	1
Peasant Self-Help	1
Independent	1

Total 444

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NON-PARTY UNION: Governmental Bloc, with no strictly delimited program; fully supports Marshal Pilsudski and desires to revise the constitution to strengthen the executive; professes to encourage those whose work is deemed to be disinterested and intended to promote the welfare of the state, and to improve the education and sense of responsibility of the citizenry; the back-

bone of the bloc are the former Legionaries and affiliated elements headed by Colonel Valery Slawek (Premier of the last cabinet), Alexander Prystor (Premier), Casimir Switalski (Speaker of Sejm), and Deputies Colonels Adam Koc, Miedzinski, Polakiewicz; the pro-Pilsudski Radicals headed by S. Car (President of the Club in the Sejm) and Jedrzejewicz (Minister of Education); the pro-Pilsudski Democrats headed by Lechnicki (Deputy); the pro-Government Socialists (former members of the Socialist Party) headed by Bobrowski and Smulikowski; the conservative group representing large landowning elements, headed by Prince J. Radziwill (Deputy), and Senators Targowski and Stecki; the social minority groups of which the Jewish is headed by W. Wislicki and the Ukrainian by P. Pewnyj; the pro-Pilsudski peasant group headed by Bojko, Kielak and Gwiżdż; the pro-Pilsudski labor party led by Ewert and Mokowski; and all the members of the Cabinet.

NATIONAL PARTY (National Democrats): Conservative, nationalistic, democratic; advocates amendment of constitution based on equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; represents largely the well-to-do classes of merchants, landowners, and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, small bourgeoisie, and some peasants and workmen. Opposes parties favoring regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reforms; pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Party has strong control of university students.

Leaders: Roman Rybarski (President of Party), Sen. Stanislaw Glabinski, Seweryn Czetwertynski, Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, Stanislaw Rymar, Stanislaw Stronski and Wojciech Trampczynski.

PARLIAMENTARY CLUB OF PEASANT PARTIES: Formerly consisted of three separate groups; the Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union. Now amalgamated into one party. The Piast represents the well-to-do farmers, strongly supporting Agrarian reform but opposed to the expropriation of property without indemnity; the Wyzwolenie represents a radical peasant group consisting of small landholders and farm workers, advocates expropriation without compensation, separation of Church and State; the Peasant Union is a radical peasant group similar to the Wyzwolenie.

Leaders: Michal Róg (Chairman of Party), Wincenty Witos (three times Premier), Maksymiljan Malinowski, Jan Madejczyk, Boleslaw Babski and Stanislaw Wrona.

SOCIALISTS: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale; represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers. Favors regional self-government for national minorities, opposes communism. In acute opposition to the Government.

Leaders: Ignacy Daszynski (former Speaker of Sejm; although no longer on the board of the Party, he retains the spiritual leadership of the Socialists), Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski, Herman Lieberman, Stefan Kopcinski, Kazimierz Czapinski, Adam Ciolkosz and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

UKRAINIANS: Represent Ukrainian population of Eastern Poland; seek extension of minority rights; nationalistic, opposed to communism.

Leaders: Dymitr Lewicki (President of Party), W. Zahajkiewicz, Stanislaw Lucki and Dmytro Welykanowicz.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS: Moderate democratic-clerical; organized under principle of Papal encyclical "Rerum Novarum"; represents industrial laborers and artisans, lower middle and professional classes.

Leaders: Antoni Ponikowski (President of Party, formerly Premier), Wacław Bitner, Stefan Bryła and Władysław Tempka.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: A patriotic radical party, not adhering to 2d Internationale; a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and Central Poland; pro-Catholic.

Leaders: Jan Faustyniak (President of Party), Adam Chadzyski, Wojciech Pawlak and Jan Jankowski.

JEWISH GROUP: Conservative, represents the Jewish minority; composed of merchants, industrialists, members of professions, artisans, and workmen. Includes Zionists and labor elements, with Zionists prevailing.

Leaders: Dr. Ozia Thon and Dr. Henryk Rozmaryn (Deputies).

GERMANS: Represent German population of Western Poland; generally conservative and mainly interested in minority rights.

Leaders: Eugenjusz Franz (President of Party) and Kurt Graebe.

COMMUNISTS: The Polish section of the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Wacław Rozek.

AGRARIAN PEASANT PARTY: Radical peasant group.

Leader: Michalkiewicz.

UKRAINIAN RADICALS: Represent radical Ukrainian elements in Poland.

Leader: Dr. Iwan Makuch (Senator).

JEWISH ORTHODOX: Represents the strict Orthodox Jew in Poland.

Leader: Aron Lewin (President of Party).

PEASANT SELF-HELP: Radical peasant party having only one representative.

Leader: Ferdynand Tkaczow.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C. and Wieczór Warszawski	Independent, with National Party tendency; incorporated ownership.	M. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzien Polski	Conservative; represents interests of landowners; pro-Government.	Senator Rostworowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo de Varsovie	Independent; in French.	M. Roquiny (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny, Dzien Dobry and Kurjer Czerwony	Non-partisan; sensational; pro-Pilsudski.	Henry Budkiewicz and A. Lewandowski (<i>Props.</i>) H. Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the Government.	Deputy Colonel Miedziński and Deputy Colonel Matuszewski (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gazeta Warszawska	Organ of the National Party.	M. Niklewicz (<i>Prop.</i>) Stefan Olszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by industry; pro-Government sympathies.	Prof. Z. Lempicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Democratic; pro-Government.	Society "Byt" (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative; middle-class paper.	K. Olchowicz and F. Mrozowski (<i>Props.</i>) Konrad Olchowicz and B. Koskowski (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	N. Schwalbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ of Army.	L. Evert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedziałkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Independent conservative; pro-Pilsudski tendency.	Dr. Antoni Beaupré (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cracow)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Głos Narodu (Cracow) . . .	Christian Democratic Party.	Jan Matjasik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny (Cracow)	Independent; sensational; pro-Pilsudski.	Deputy Marjan Dabrowski (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Naprzód (Cracow) . . .	Organ of Socialist Party.	Emil Haecker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Cracow) . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. Ozja Thon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung . . .	German minority organ.	Maksymiljan Kruk (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Polonia	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Oberschlesischer Kurjer . .	Catholic; German minority.	Dr. Edward Pant (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Królewska Huta)		Henryk Heschles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Freie Presse (Łódź) . . .	German minority organ.	Bertold Bergman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Łódzki (Łódź) . . .	Clerical; pro-Government.	M. Stypulkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Łódzer Zeitung (Łódź)	German; pro-Government.	Bernhard van Huller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial; pro-Government.	Oltarzewski-Nusbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chwila	Zionist; in Polish.	Deputy Rozmaryn (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Łwów)		
Dilo	Organ of Ukrainians.	M. Mudryi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Łwów)		
Dziennik Ludowy	Organ of Socialist Party.	A. W. Hausner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Łwów)		
Kurjer Lwowski	National Party.	Prof. W. Tarnawski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Łwów)		
Słowo Polskie (Łwów) . . .	Pro-Government.	Dr. Mejbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Łwów)	Democratic.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański	Pro-Pilsudski; represents land-owners' group; conservative.	K. Piekarczuk (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Kurjer Poznański	National Party.	Senator Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Posener Tageblatt	German minority organ.	Society "Concordia" S. A. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Poznań)		J. Obst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Wileński (Vilno) .	National Party.	K. Okulicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Wileński (Vilno) . .	Democratic, pro-Government.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo	Monarchistic; pro-Pilsudski; represents landowners' group; conservative.	
(Vilno)		
Gospodarz Polski	Peasants interests; pro-Government.	Dep. Gwizdz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Panorama 7 dni (weekly) . .	General; illustrated.	H. Butkiewicz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Official; industry and trade.	Cz. Peche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	S. Krzywoszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany . . .	General and political.	Wacław Gebetner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wyzwolenie (weekly) . . .	Peasants' Union.	St. Jagietto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	M. Żaluska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast	Peasants' Union.	J. Brodacki (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cracow) (weekly)		
Przegląd Gospodarczy . . .	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(fortnightly)		
Droga (monthly)	Political and general; pro-Government.	Dep. W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Przegląd Polityczny	Political and foreign affairs.	Prof. M. Handelsmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

NEWS AGENCIES

P. A. T.	Official.	R. Starzyński (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
A. T. E.	Semi-official.	F. Orzechowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. W.	Independent; economic news.	M. Obarski (<i>Dir.</i>)
Iskra	Semi-official.	A. Szczepanik (<i>Dir.</i>)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Col. M. Szczyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. P.	Independent.	Z. Kaczynski (<i>Dir.</i>)
		J. Wasowski (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 6,654,815 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO O. DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Elected, as unopposed candidate, March 25, 1928; four-year term; term extended in 1932 for one more year

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

(Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government, to govern without the participation of Parliament, which was closed indefinitely. Reorganized July 5, 1932)

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

As constituted prior to dissolution

Election of November 7, 1925

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)*		LOWER CHAMBER (Camara dos Deputados)	
<i>Speaker:</i> GEN. A. X. CORREIA BARRETO (Moderate Democratic)		<i>Speaker:</i> ALFREDO RODRIGUES GASPAR (Moderate Democratic)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Moderate Democratic	39	Moderate Democratic	85
Nationalist	11	Nationalist	25
Independent	9	Independent	15
Monarchist	5	Liberal Unionist	13
Left Democratic	4	Left Democratic	7
Catholic	2	Monarchist	6
Agrarian.	1	Catholic	4
	—	Agrarian.	4
Total	71	Socialist	2
		Autonomist	2
		Total	163

* Renewed by halves every three years by elections in administrative districts.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As they were under the last parliamentary régime

MODERATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Liberal; opposed Roman Catholic clericalism and religious orders, and religious teaching in public and private schools. Advocated separation of Church and State, radical taxation, a state tobacco monopoly, and a moderate republican political platform.

Leaders: Antonio Maria da Silva (deposed Premier), Dr. Dominguos Pereira (formerly Premier), Victorino Guimarães (formerly Minister of Finance and Premier), Herculano Galhardo.

NATIONALIST PARTY: A conservative republican party; favored close relations of Church and State, freedom of belief, press, and speech; opposed government interference in industry and trade.

Leaders: Dr. Julio Dantas, Ginestal Machado.

LIBERAL UNIONIST PARTY: A conservative republican party, having a program similar to that of the Nationalist Party, from which it seceded.

Leader: Francisco P. da Cunha Leal.

LEFT DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A radical-liberal party, similar in program to the Moderate Democratic Party, from which it seceded. Advocated separation of Church and State, progressive direct taxation, distribution of state-owned land to peasants, democracy in industrial management, and full rights for labor union organization.

Leader: Jose Domingues dos Santos (formerly Premier).

MONARCHIST PARTY: Conservative; opposed republican régime.

Leader: João d' Azevedo Coutinho.

CATHOLIC PARTY: Represented Roman Catholic interests, with a program based on the formula of "a free church within a free state."

Leader: Dr. Antonio Lino Netto.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Had a moderate constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leader: Dr. Ramada Curto.

AUTONOMIST PARTY: Advocated autonomy for the Azores Islands.

Leader: Dr. Amorim Ferreira.

Parties recently organized

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST ALLIANCE PARTY: Formed by members of the various republican parties; republican, parliamentary and opposed to the dictatorship. The program is similar to that of the Moderate Democratic Party.

Leaders: General Norton de Matos, Dr. Ramada Curto, Dr. Belo de Marais, Azevedo e Silva.

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Organized to support the dictatorship. Said to be tolerant and to admit anyone to membership regardless of his political or religious beliefs.

Leader: Dr. Homen de Sampaio e Melo.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario da Noite	Independent republican; opposed to dictatorship.	Empreza Lisbonense de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Maria Coelho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Lisboa	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Manhã	Republican; semi-official organ of dictatorship.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>) Board of Administrators (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Eduardo Schwalbach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Governo. . . .	Official government organ.	
Diario Liberal	Independent republican; opposed to dictatorship.	Empreza Editora do Diario Liberal (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Evaristo de Carvalho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Alberto Bessa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Organ of Catholic Party.	Empreza das Novidades (<i>Prop.</i>) Thomaz Gamboa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro Carvalho (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revolução	Nationalist; monarchist, but lends support to dictatorship.	Sociedade Nacionalista de Edições Lda. (<i>Prop.</i>) Rolão Preto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empreza de Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) José Fernando de Souza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry.	Bento Carqueja (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Annibal de Moraes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Democratic; republican; conservative.	Jorge d'Abreu and Marques Guedes (<i>Eds.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest
Area: 122,282 square miles
Population: 18,025,037 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CAROL II
Proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

National Peasant Party Government (with the exception of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has no party affiliation)

Appointed January 14, 1933

Premier

ALEXANDER VAIDA-VOEVOD (National Peasant)

PARLIAMENT

Election of July 17, 1932 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senatul)			LOWER CHAMBER (Camera Deputatilor)		
<i>Speaker:</i> N. COSTACHESCU (National Peasant)			<i>Speaker:</i> S. CICIO-POP (National Peasant)		
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>		<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	
National Peasant	184		National Peasant	274	
National Liberal (Duca group)	6		National Liberal (Duca group)	28	
National Liberal (G. Bratianu group)	—		National Liberal (G. Bratianu group)	14	
Hungarian Party	3		Hungarian Party	14	
Peasant Party (Dr. N. Lupu)	1		Peasant Party (Dr. Lupu) . . .	12	
National Christian Defense League (Professor Cuza)	2		National Christian Defense League (Professor Cuza) . . .	11	
National Agrarian (O. Goga) .	—		National Agrarian (O. Goga) .	8	
Peasant Democrat (Prof. Stere)	2		Social Democrats	7	
People's (Marshal Averescu) .	1		Zelea-Codreanu (Iron Guards Group)	5	
Independent	1		National-Union (Iorga-Arge-toianu)	5	
Total (elected*)	200		Jewish Party	5	
			People's (Marshal Averescu) .	4	
			Total	387	

* In addition to the 200 Senators elected by vote, there are about 25 Senators from the clergy and about 25 Senators by right.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY: The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the

Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al. Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it was a sectionalist party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. It seemed to be weakened by the defection of Dr. N. Lupu, a former leader of the Peasant Party, but at the 1927 elections the influence of Dr. Lupu was proved to have been overestimated. In *foreign policy*, it stands for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favors the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital. In 1930 Julius Maniu resigned the leadership of the party and retired from public life; but in August, 1932, he returned to the Presidency of the Party.

Leaders: A. Vaida-Voevod (Premier), Julius Maniu (formerly Premier, President of the Party), G. G. Mironescu (Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, without portfolio), Ion Mihalache (formerly Minister of the Interior, Vice-President of the party, formerly of Peasant Party), Prof. V. Madgearu (Minister of Finance), Mihai Popovici (Minister of Justice), S. Cicio-Pop (Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Voicu Nitescu (Minister of Agriculture and Domains), Eduard Mirto (Minister of Public Works and Communications), D. R. Ioanîtescu (Minister of Labor, Health and Social Welfare), Prof. D. Gusti (Minister of Public Instruction and Cults), I. Lugosianu (Minister of Industry and Commerce), General Samsonovici (Minister of National Defence), P. Halippa (Minister for Bessarabia without portfolio), Emil Hatziegan (Minister for Transylvania without portfolio), Sauciuc Saveanu (Minister for Bucovina without portfolio), N. Costachescu (Speaker of the Upper Chamber).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: A conservative, nationalist party, until 1928 accustomed to political supremacy since the war, under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which control the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics; opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprises and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immediately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the "neutralist" policy of Premier Marghiloman. George Bratianu (Deputy, son of the late Ion C. Bratianu) led a small group that seceded from the Party in June, 1930, owing to the Party's opposition to the return and enthronement of Prince Carol as King; a few weeks later Vintila Bratianu and his lieutenants announced that they would recognize the present sovereign. Since this party came under the leadership of I. G. Duca, after the death of Vintila Bratianu, statements have been issued that it is not opposed to foreign capital if it collaborates on equal terms with Rumanian capital.

The party's attitude vis-a-vis the present government is that of strong opposition.

Leaders: Ion G. Duca (formerly Minister of Interior), C. Angelesco (formerly Minister of Instruction), T. Constantinescu (formerly Minister of Industry and Commerce), N. N. Saveanu (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber).

HUNGARIAN PARTY: Composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the former Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Iosif Sandor.

MINOR PARTIES: Include the National Party of former Premier Iorga, which separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1926, because of opposition to the principles of fusion; the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu; the Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu, formerly of the National Peasant Party; the Liberal Party (George Bratianu group) which seceded from the National Liberal Party in January, 1930; the Agrarian Party, under the leadership of O. Goga, formerly right hand man of Marshal Averescu, Pres. of the People's Party, and who owing to conflicting views left the party together with an important number of members in April 1932; the Conservative Party under the leadership of G. Filipescu, owner of the Newspaper Epoca; Mr. G. Iunian's group, composed of about 20 deputies who separated from the National Peasant Party in October 1932, on account of divergencies in connection with certain economic and financial legislation; the National Christian Defense League, under the leadership of Professor Cuza, carrying on anti-Jewish propaganda; and the Iron Guards Group, under the leadership of Zelea-Codreanu.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Adeverul	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party; evening edition of <i>Dimineatsa</i> .	C. Graur (<i>Dir.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus	Semi-official; daily in Rumanian, once weekly in French; financial and economic.	G. Gafenco (<i>Dir.</i>) N. Horia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aurora	Organ of Peasant Party of Dr. Lupu.	N. Lupu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curentul	Independent.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Cuvantul	Independent.	N. Ionescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dimineatsa	Independent, popular, and sensational; best-informed morning paper; advocates governmental reform.	C. Graur (<i>Prop.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Epoca	Organ of the Conservative Party.	G. Filipescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Independence Roumaine	National Liberal; in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party.	Gen. Averescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lupta	Independent; supports National Peasant Party; advocates governmental reforms.	E. Fagure (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miscarea	Organ of Liberal group of George Bratianu.	
Neamul Romanesc.	National Party.	N. Iorga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Socialismul	Organ of the Socialists.	Dr. Lotar Rădăceanu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tageblatt	Represents views of Germans and German minorities in Transylvania; in German.	
Universul	National Liberal; ultra nationalistic; anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Viitorul	National Liberal.	Al. Mavrodi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei (Brasov)	National Liberal Party; oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitesco (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Keleti Ujsag (Cluj)	Hungarian Party; in Hun- garian.	Dr. Weiss Sandor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria (Cluj)	National Peasant Party; a leading provincial paper.	Dr. E. Hatiegan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Kelet. (Cluj)	Organ of Zionists.	Dr. M. Ernő (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (weekly)	Economic; in French.	G. Gafenco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arhive	Social and political.	D. Gusti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	S. Hussar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curierul Israelit (weekly).	Organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	M. Schweig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Bursei (weekly)	Financial.	
Lupta Economica (weekly)	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	L. Sanielevici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sutescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Observatorul (Cluj)	Social and economic.	G. Moroianu (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agentia Danubiana	Telegraph agency.	E. Titeanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	A. Hurtig (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, Tadjik and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,241,921 square miles

Population: 161,006,200 (1931 estimate)

Presidents of Union Central Executive Committee

MIKHAIL I. KALININ (Russia), G. I. PETROVSKY (Ukraine), A. G. CHERVIAKOV (White Russia), G. MUSSABEKOV (Transcaucasia), N. AITAKOV (Turkoman Republic), F. KHODJAYEV (Uzbek Republic), M. NUSRATULLA (Tadjikistan)

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Communist (Elected by Union Central Executive Committee)
(Has legislative as well as executive powers)

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)

Re-elected March 18, 1931

(Final authority is nominally vested in the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which meets biennially and elects the Union Central Executive Committee as the supreme executive and legislative power. The Sixth Congress, March, 1931, was composed of 1,570 regular delegates and 833 with advisory votes, about three-quarters of the delegates being members of the Communist Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Union Central Executive Committee)

(About 70 percent members of the Communist Party; meets three times a year with seven presidents — one for each constituent republic; elects a Praesidium of 27 members and 23 alternates as an executive and directive body to act during the intervals between meetings)

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

(Elected by All-Union Congress of Soviets in biennial meeting, from representatives of Constituent Republics.)

Total 472

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

(Elected by Soviets of Constituent and Autonomous Republics; subject to ratification by All-Union Congress.)

Total 138

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only authorized and organized party, controlled by a Central Committee now consisting of 69 members and 67 alternates, which chooses an executive body known as the Political Bureau, of 10 members and 3 alternates, who largely determine party policy. Over half of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government, including 11 of the 17 members of the Council of Commissars, and 8 are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual guiding and controlling Communist policy, which now advocates rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party and formerly was a member of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Russian party leaders:

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. S. R.

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Praesidium of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale held in 1928.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kalinin — Senior President, Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kirov — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Kossior — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Kuibyshev — Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan); Vice-President of Council of Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-President of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Ordjonikidze — Commissar for Heavy Industry; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Andreyev — Commissar for Transport, member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-Chairman of Council of Labor and Defense.

OTHER LEADERS

Chicherin — Formerly Commissar for Foreign Affairs and formerly member of Central Committee of Party.

Grinko — Commissar for Finance of the U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Kalmanovich — Chairman of Board of Directors of State Bank of U. S. S. R.; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; Assistant Commissar for Finance of U. S. S. R.

Litvinov — People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Lobov — Commissar for Timber Industry; formerly Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Union and Assistant Commissar for Supplies; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Menzhinsky — President of O. G. P. U., or political police; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Mikoyan — Commissar for Supplies; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Petrovsky — President of Central Executive Committee of Ukrainian Soviet Republic; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rozengoltz — Commissar for Foreign Trade; formerly Assistant Commissar for Foreign and Internal Trade; member of Central Control Commission of Communist Party.

Rudzutak — People's Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection; President of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party; Vice-President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; Vice-President, Council of Labor and Defense; member of Praesidium of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rykov — Commissar for Communications; member of Central Committee of Party.

Schwartz — President of Union of Miners, member of Central Council of Trade Unions and of Central Committee of Party.

Skrypnik — Member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale and of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Praesidium of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Smirnov — Formerly Secretary of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate to VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Sulimov — President of Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Republic; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Tsikhon — Commissar for Labor of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Yakovlev — People's Commissar for Agriculture of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Yenukidze — Secretary of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Within the Russian Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed about six years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for War and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished; but all except Trotsky and Rakovsky later received amnesty. In 1932 Zinoviev and Kamenev were again expelled from the party together with 18 other less-known old communists. During 1929 and 1930 the development of a "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov, and Tomsy led finally to the expulsion of all three from the Political Bureau. This served greatly to strengthen Stalin's position. All three, however, retained membership in the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction, in which the Revolutionary War Council and the State Political Administration (G.P.U.) are also represented.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn	Official organ of State Planning Commission and People's Commissariat for Finance.	R. E. Waisberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Golos Tekstilya	Organ of the Textile Workers' Trade Union.	D. I. Reznikov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Railway Workers' Union.	A. L. Spivakovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committees of the U. S. S. R. and R. S. F. S. R.	I. M. Gronskey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	V. Bubekin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kooperativnaya Zhizn	Organ of Central Coöperative Council.	Bronsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Supreme Military Council.	M. M. Landa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Red Army Paper.	K. I. Podsotsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestianskaya Gazeta	Peasant Collective; published by Central Committee of Party. Replaces "Bednota."	S. B. Aritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Moscow News (daily and weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>); Victor Vacsov, T. L. Axelrod and Anna Louise Strong (<i>Assoc. Eds.</i>)
Moskauer Rundschau (weekly)	Published for Germans in the Soviet Union.	Dr. Otto Pohl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasha Gazeta	Organ of Trade Union of Employees of Commercial Establishments and Soviet Institutions.	B. G. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	M. A. Savelev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Gazeta	Organ of Central Committee of Party.	V. G. Filov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions.	L. Kovalev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialisticheskoe Zemledelie	Organ of People's Commissariat of Agriculture.	I. D. Vermenichev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions.	D. G. Tumarkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	S. Volodin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Za Industrializatsia	Organ of Supreme Economic Council.	V. S. Bogushevsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Vlast Truda (Irkutsk)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Kommunist (Kharkov)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Kievskiy Preletariy (Kiev)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening)	Organ of Provincial Executive Committee.	R. P. Bauze (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Political Department of Baltic Fleet.	
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	D. P. Belitsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	M. Zhiv (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochiy (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	
Nizhnigorodskaya Kommuna (Nizhni-Novgorod)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	B. Volov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Sibir (Novo-Nikolayevsk)	Organ of Executive Committee of Siberian Region.	(Editorial Board)
Izvestia (Odessa)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Smychka (Orenburg)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Regional Committee of Communist Party.	
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of North Caucasian and Don Committee of Communist Party.	
Izvestia (Saratov)	Organ of Saratov Prov. Executive Committee of Communist Party.	
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Regional Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia.	(Editorial Board)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	S. Pismenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochi (Uralsk)	Ural Regional Executive Committee.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Tekhnika (every 3 days)	People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	V. S. Bogushevsky (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Krestyanskaya Gazeta . . . (weekly)	Peasant paper; organ of Central Committee of Communist Party.	S. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Derevenski Communist . . . (twice-monthly)	Peasant Communist; published by party.	
Economic Review of the Soviet Union (New York) (semi-monthly)	Economic and financial.	Am Morg Trading Corporation (<i>Pub.</i>)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly). . .	Political and literary; published by State Printing Office.	(Editorial Board)
Soviet Union Review (Washington, D. C.) (monthly)	Semi-official information on international relations, trade, and social policy.	Soviet Union Information Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass	Official news agency.	J. G. Doletsky (<i>Dir.</i>)
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PAPERS PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF RUSSIA BY POLITICAL REFUGEES

Novoe Vremya (Belgrade)	Monarchist; reactionary tendency.	M. A. Suvorin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sotsialistichiski Vestnik . . (Berlin)	Menshevik.	L. Morta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dni (Paris)	Social Revolutionary.	Alexander Kerensky (<i>Ed.</i>) (Formerly Premier of Provisional Government)
Poslednia Novosti (Paris)	Constitutional Democratic ("Cadet"); republican.	Vladimir Zenzinov (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>) Prof. Paul N. Miliukov (<i>Ed.</i>) (Formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Provisional Government)
Russie Opprimée (Paris)	Social Revolutionary; in French.	Kerensky, Zenzinov, O. Minor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vozrozhdenie (Paris)	Constitutional Monarchist; conservative.	Yuri F. Semenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evrasia (Paris) (weekly)	Political and literary; devoted to Europasian movement.	M. Bisnovaty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revolutsionnaya Rossia . . . (Prague)	Social Revolutionary.	S. Postnikov (<i>Ed.</i>) Victor Chernov (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador

Area: 13,176 square miles

Population: 1,437,611 (1930 estimate)

*Provisional President**

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTINEZ

Appointed December 4, 1931, by Military Directorate following revolution on December 2, 1931, which overthrew the constitutional régime of President Arturo Araujo

Cabinet

Appointed December 5, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: RODOLFO E. MORALES

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Día (evening)	Ismael G. Fuentes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Salvador (morning)	Mayorga Rivas Bros. (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Diario Latino (morning)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patria (evening)	A. Guerra Trigueros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prensa (morning)	José Dutriz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Tiempo (evening) (Catholic organ)	Jesús García Prieto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	R. Díaz Galiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Pueblo (evening)	Nicolas Cabezas D. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	José Valdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Sonsonate)	
Excelsior (weekly)	J. Emilio Marino (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

* The *de facto* régime of General Martínez is not recognized by the other Central American powers and the United States because of the provisions of the Central American Treaty of Peace and Amity of 1923.

SIAM

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 200,148 square miles

Population: 11,506,000 (1930 estimate)

Ruler

KING PRAJADHIPOK

Ascended the throne November 26, 1925

Crowned February 25, 1926

Cabinet

People's Party

Appointed June 30, 1932

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a coup d'état, at which time the King accepted a provisional constitution. Under this constitution King Prajadhipok remained as ruler but the principal power was transferred to an Executive Committee of fifteen, to which the heads of all departments were responsible. The Executive Committee and the Senate, composed of seventy members, were appointed by the People's Party, the only political party in Siam. A new permanent constitution was adopted on December 10, 1932, providing for a National Assembly and an Executive Committee, which shall conduct the government of the State. The King shall exercise legislative power by and with the advice and consent of the National Assembly, executive power through the Executive Committee and judicial power through the courts duly established by law.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Daily Mail (in English)	St. Clair McKelway (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chat Thai Daily News	Phayome Bunyasatr (<i>Ed.</i>)
Issra Daily News	Mom Luang Dong-Yoo Sanitvongs (<i>Ed.</i>)
June 24th Daily News	Sanguan Tularaksha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kamakorn Daily News	Luang Bahira Vadakich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krungdeb Daily Mail	Mom Luang Cha-an Isarasakti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasab	Daeng Gunatilaka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lak Muang Daily News	Cha-ame Antarasen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prachachat Daily News	Kularb Saipradit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samai Rasdr Daily News	Svasti Klinbubpha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satchang Daily News	Sim Viravaidya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Seriphap Daily News	Svasti Tandhasutr (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Siam Mai Daily News	Chuer Indrathute (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Num Daily News	Thongyoo Thiphasthira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Observer (in English)	Thomas Fox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Rasdr Daily News	Srishtibara Vabara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Srikrung Daily News	Charoen Visishtha Sri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai Daily News	Charan Vuddhatiya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Num Daily News	Lieut. Chalau Srimuang (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ying Thai Daily News	Nuanchavi Debavan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Khasem (weekly)	Luang Visishtha Subhavej (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rajakicha Nubeksa (monthly)	
(Government Gazette)	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (economic quarterly)	Luang Prakrit Sahakorn (<i>Ed.</i>)

There being but one party in Siam, the newspapers have no political affiliations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,347 square miles

Population: 8,128,778 (1931 estimate), of which 1,825,526 are Europeans (1931 census)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF CLARENDON

Assumed office January, 1931

Cabinet

National (Two former Labor members still in Cabinet but coalition with Labor Party no longer operative)

Reorganized June 18, 1929

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (Nationalist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)

President: C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National	22
South African	15
Labor	2
Vacancy	1
	—
Total	40

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of June 12, 1929 (for five years)

Speaker: J. H. H. DE WAAL (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National	77
South African	62
Labor (Creswellites — 4, Na-	
tional Council — 3)	7
Independent	2
	—
Total	148

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL PARTY: Supports a nationalist policy in the sense that it emphasizes the sovereign independence of the Union as acknowledged by the Declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926, and declares its determination to maintain that independence in accordance with its motto of "South Africa first." In *domestic policy*, favors a native (*i.e.*, black races) program based on political, industrial, and social segregation, a forward industrial program with effective protection for home industry, an energetic program of agricultural and irrigation development, strict enforcement of the bilingual provisions of the Act of Union, adequate national defense, further restriction of Asiatic rights and an active policy of Asiatic repatriation; in 1930 introduced, and with South African Party support, passed a bill for the enfranchisement of white women. Takes a strong stand for economic independence of the Union.

Favored maintenance of gold standard but due to force of opposition and reëntry of Tielman Roos into politics with a plan to organize a coalition party on this issue, the gold standard was finally abandoned in December 1932.

Leaders: Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and leader of Party), E. G. Jansen (formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly, Minister of Native Affairs), Nicolaas Christiaan Havenga (Minister of Finance, from Orange Free State), Dr. Daniel Francois Malan (Minister of Interior, leader of Cape Province section of Party), Pieter Gert Wessel Grobler (Minister of Lands, leader of Transvaal section of Party), General Jan Christoffel Greyling Kemp (Minister of Agriculture), Charl Wynand Malan (Minister of Railways and Harbors), A. P. J. Fourie (Minister of Mines and Industries) and O. Pirow (Minister of Justice).

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY: Includes the vast majority of English-speaking South Africans, coöperating with moderate Dutch-speaking elements. Favors maintenance of Dominion status, but emphasizes coöperation within the Empire and maintenance of imperial ties. In *domestic policy*, favors the settlement of the land by assisted European immigration, exclusion of Asiatics but recognition of existing rights, the development of agriculture and of manufacturing industries, a system of taxation which will have due regard for the development of the natural resources of the country, and the maintenance for South Africa, as a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, of an adequate system of national and imperial defense. The Party is divided on the question of native policy, the northern section inclining to the Hertzog policy of segregation, while the Cape section favors the Rhodes idea of "equal rights for all civilized persons" irrespective of color. The Party maintains that the Union's economic interests are bound up with those of Great Britain; it opposed maintenance of the gold standard.

Leaders: Gen. J. C. Smuts (formerly Prime Minister), Col. D. Reitz, Patrick Duncan, Joel Krige, Jan H. Hofmeyr, Senator Clarkson, G. Heaton Nicholls and C. F. Robinson.

LABOR PARTY: The pact with the Nationalist Party, made in 1924 for purpose of defeating General Smuts, and continued for election of 1929, has now been discontinued. The two Labor members of the Cabinet were asked by the Party to resign. They refused, and were declared to be no longer members of the Labor Party. The Party then split into two factions—the Creswellites and the Nation Council Section. It is at present weak and much disrupted. It favors maintenance of a color bar in industry, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry either by bounty or protective tariff, establishment of a State Bank, the discouragement of immigrant native labor, protection of Western standards against inroads by Asiatics and liberal financial provision for the encouragement of Asiatic repatriation, maintenance and improvement of wage standards, establishment of old age pensions and state insurance against invalidism and unemployment.

Leaders: J. D. F. Briggs and Thomas Boyde (Senators) and M. Kentridge; H. B. Christie and W. B. Madeley (leaders of National Council faction of Party).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	South African Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Times (Cape Town)	South African Party; conservative in imperial politics, progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	B. K. Long (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of National Party; large circulation; influential. In Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	T. W. McKenzie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of National Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Advertiser (Durban) (evening)	South African Party; evening home journal.	H. Wodson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; conservative in imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	Kingston Russell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	South African Party; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; only morning daily in the Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	South African Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	Independent; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	Barnett Potter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	South African Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
De Volkstem (Pretoria)	South African Party. In Afrikaans.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ons Vaderland (Pretoria) (bi-weekly)	National Party. In Afrikaans.	Dr. G. S. Preller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	South African Party.	J. A. Gray (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Reuters Agency Limited	International.	James S. Dunn (<i>South African Manager</i>)
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SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 22,940,152 (1930 estimate)

President

NICETO ALCALÁ ZAMORA

Elected by Cortes as first Constitutional President of Spain on
December 10, 1931. King Alfonso yielded the throne on
April 14, 1931

Cabinet

Coalition (Socialist, Republican Movement, Catalan Left, Galician Federation, and Radical Socialist Parties)
Appointed December 16, 1931

Premier

MANUEL AZAÑA (Republican Movement)

PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

Elected June 28, 1931, as a Constituent Assembly

President: DON JULIAN BESTEIRO (Socialist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Socialist	114
Radical.	89
Radical Socialist	55
Catalonian Left	42
Republican Movement	30
Agrarian	24
Galician Federation	19
Basque-Navarre	15
Federal	9
Progressive Republican	8
Not Classified	61
Total	466

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The monarchy was overthrown in April, 1931, and a Republic established. A Constituent Cortes, composed of one chamber, was elected by popular vote on June 28, 1931, and drafted a Constitution to replace that of 1876. The new Constitution was adopted on December 9, 1931. A royalist uprising in 1932 was unsuccessful.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Constitutes the most powerful single political group as well as the most disciplined and most highly organized party in Spain. Its

policies include consolidation of the Republic, socialization of production and improvement in the social order.

Leaders: Largó Caballero (Minister of Labor), Fernando de los Rios (Minister of Public Instruction), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of Public Works), Julian Besteiro (President of Cortes), Remigio Cabello, Jimenez Asuá and Manuel Cordero.

RADICAL PARTY: Favors the attainment of reforms and consolidation of the Republic through orderly processes of law.

Leaders: Alejandro Lerroux, Rafael Guerra del Rio, Rafael Salazar Alonso and Martinez Barrios.

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: A compact political group which usually supports the left Republican parties.

Leaders: Marcelino Domingo (Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce), Alvaro de Albornoz (Minister of Justice), Baeza Medina, José Salmerón and Leopoldo Alas.

CATALONIAN LEFT PARTY: It favors economic, social and political reform of a radical nature; strongly regionalist.

Leaders: Francisco Macia, Jaime Carner (Minister of Finance) and Luis Companys.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (Acción Republicana): Stands for the redistribution of lands, trial of officials of Dictatorship, and radical reforms.

Leaders: Don Manuel Azaña (Premier and Minister of War), José Girál (Minister of Navy), Sanchez Albornoz, Pedro Rico and Luis Bello.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Strongly Catholic and for political purposes is allied to the Basque-Navarre coalition. It is intensely conservative in character, maintains the idea of monarchy, and defends not only agrarian but church interests.

Leaders: José Maria Gil Robles, Antonio Royo Villanova and Abilio Calderon.

GALICIAN FEDERATION: A coalition of different Galician political groups which have agreed to act in concert for the primary purpose of forcing the passage of the Statute granting to Galicia a measure of autonomy.

Leader: Casares y Quiroga (Minister of the Interior).

BASQUE-NAVARRRE PARTY: A coalition of three groups pledged to support before the Constituent Cortes the Statute drawn up by the Basque provinces and Navarre which proposes for this region a degree of autonomy. It is strongly Catholic, and maintains the idea of monarchy.

Leaders: Joaquin Beunza, Antonio Pildain and Conde de Rodezno.

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Conservative by nature.

Leaders: Alcalá Zamora (President of the Republic), Juan Castrillo and Carlos Blanco.

FEDERAL PARTY: Holds radical views.

Leaders: Francisco Pi y Arzuaza 2nd and Manuel H. Ayuso.

ACCIÓN NACIONAL (The National Movement): A conservative, nationalist group leaning toward Catholic and monarchist ideals. The party does not exist as such in the Cortes.

Leaders: Angel Herrera Oria, José Maria Gil Robles and Antonio Goicoedrea.

CATALONIAN REGIONALIST LEAGUE: Conservative. In opposition to Catalonian Left Party. Strongly regionalist. This party does not exist as such in the Cortes.

Leaders: Francisco Cambo and Juan Ventosa.

SPAIN

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Independent conservative; large circulation; influential.	Ignacio de Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ahora	Republican.	Luiz Montiel Balanzat (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Chaves Nogales (<i>Ed.</i>)
Debate	Clerical and conservative; one of the leading papers.	Angel Herrera Oria (<i>Ed.</i>)
Epoca (evening)	Conservative, aristocratic.	Marqués de Valdeiglesias (<i>Prop.</i>) Alfredo Escobar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Frente Rojo	Communist.	
Heraldo de Madrid	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> ; left Republican.	Bros. Busquets (<i>Props.</i>) Manuel Fontdevila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial	Conservative; Republican.	Fernando de Cardenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informaciones (evening)	Republican; well informed, good news service from provinces.	Juan March (<i>Prop.</i>) Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal	Independent republican; radi- cal; sensational tendency.	Antonio Villanueva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luz	Left Republican.	Luis Miguel (<i>Prop.</i>) Luis Bello (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacion	Conservative.	Manuel Delgado Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siglo Futuro	Extreme Catholic.	Manuel Senante (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Socialista	Socialist party organ.	Juan Zuazogoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Left Republican; large circu- lation.	Amos Salvador (<i>Pres.</i>) Martin Luis Guzman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tierra	Revolutionary Syndicalism.	Salvador Canovas Cervantes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Voz	Evening edition of <i>El Sol</i> ; left Republican.	Amos Salvador (<i>Pres.</i>) Enrique Fajardo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia (Barcelona)	Moderate conservative.	E. Godo (<i>Prop.</i>) José Escofet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Veü Catalunya (Barcelona)	Organ of Catalanian League.	F. Cambo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao)	Catholic conservative.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz de Guipuzcoa	Right Republican.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Sebastian)		
A. B. C. (Seville)	Conservative.	Marqués Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal (Seville)	Left Republican.	Hermanos Busquets (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semana Financiera (weekly)	Conservative economic re- view.	Carlos Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Marfil (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Fabra	Official agency for provincial (Madrid and Barcelona) and foreign news.	Marcelino Esteban Collantes and Luis Amat de Ibarrola (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
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SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
Area: 173,146 square miles
Population: 6,162,446 (1931 census)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

Social Democratic

Appointed September 24, 1932

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: AXEL F. VENNERSTEN (Con-
servative)

Speaker: J. BERNHARD ERIKSSON (So-
cial Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	58
Conservative	50
People's	19
Agrarian	18
Liberal	4
Communist	1

Total 150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	104
Conservative	58
Agrarian	36
People's	20
Communist	8
Liberal	4

Total 230

*One-eighth elected annually by county and city
councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The party differences may be summarized as follows. The fight about the League of Nations and the eight-hour day is ended and both of them are accepted, with varying enthusiasm, by all parties except the Communists, who still oppose the League of Nations. The republic question is not actually discussed, though certain parties are republican in principle. All left parties advocate free trade and are very strong supporters of the already existing democratic control of foreign policy, which the Social Democrats especially strive to increase.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased power for the League of Nations, development of international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy, and gradual

disarmament. In *domestic policy*, in principle republican and believers in free trade; advocates democracy in management of industry; disestablishment of state church; social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance, especially unemployment insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), R. J. Sandler (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Gustav Möller (Minister of Interior, Secretary of Party).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and adequate military defence, to be reduced only as mutual agreements and international law become effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors the preservation of existing relations between State and Church and maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions, and a higher agricultural tariff.

Leaders: Arvid Lindman (formerly Premier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ernst Trygger (formerly Premier, and Minister for Foreign Affairs).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents generally small tradesmen, craftsmen, and farmers. In *foreign policy*, favors further development of the League of Nations, recourse to international arbitration in disputes, and reduction of military forces to the strength essential for defence. In *domestic policy*, advocates land law reforms and aid to farmers in acquiring land, prohibition, free trade, control of trusts, social reform and welfare measures, economic freedom as against socialism, and equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: S. H. Kvarnzelius (Acting President of Party), Felix Hamrin (formerly Premier).

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors tariff protection for agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, distribution of crown and church lands, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, extension of control of farmers in state administration, protection of land ownership, and economy in national defence and administration.

Leaders: O. Olsson, P. Nilsson.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Communists have split up into two groups, one affiliated with the 3d Internationale, the other regarded as independent. Both accept the program of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Hugo Sillén (3d Internationale group), K. Kilbom (Independent group).

LIBERAL PARTY: A faction of the old Liberal Party remaining after a division and the formation of the People's Party. In *foreign policy*, advocates increased authority for the League of Nations, general reduction of armaments in agreement with other powers, and development of international law. In *domestic policy*, favors freedom of industry and commerce, social reforms including industrial insurance and sickness benefits, agrarian reforms for a more equitable distribution of land, free trade; opposes socialism and advocates temperance rather than prohibition.

Leaders: Eliel Löfgren (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), E. E. Lyberg (formerly Minister of Finance), Conrad Carleson (formerly Minister of Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet	Independent.	J. Landquist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetaren	Syndicalist.	Albert Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	Liberal.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folkets Dagblad	Communist.	L. Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Ny Dag	Communist.	Karl Kilbom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Hugo Sillén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Leon Ljunglund (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad	Liberal.	Fr. Ström (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Ewald Stomberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	Helmer Key (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning	Liberal, with conservative tendencies.	N. P. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Morgonpost (Gothenburg)	Conservative.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs-Posten	Liberal.	Hakon Wigert-Lundström (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgontidningen	Liberal.	S. Hammarskjöld (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid	Social Democratic.	Emil Rosén (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Arbetet	Social Democratic.	A. Voug (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Skånska Dagbladet	Agrarian.	B. H. Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten	Conservative.	Pierre Backman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Svensk Tidskrift	Conservative.	Ivar Andersson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Upsala)		
Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Finanstidning (weekly)	Financial.	Oscar Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial.	V. von Zeipel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly)	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	A. Vanner (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Semi-official news agency, owned and operated on co- operative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	G. Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrån	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,940 square miles
Population: 4,066,400 (1930 census)

President

DR. EDMUND SCHULTHESS (Radical Democrat)
Elected by Parliament December 15, 1932; assumed office .
January 1, 1933, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
and Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class Parties — 1).
Composed of seven men, of whom the President of the Con-
federation is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 17,
1931, for term January 1, 1932–December 31, 1935

Chancellor

DR. ROBERT KAESLIN (Radical Democrat)
Elected by Parliament December 17, 1931, for term January 1,
1932–December 31, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli
Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton*

President: ANDREAS LAELY (Radical
Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	19
Catholic Conservative	18
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	3
Social Democratic	2
Liberal Democratic	1
Social Political	1
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio
Nazionale)

*Election of October 25, 1931 (for legislative
period ending December, 1935)*

President: DR. RUGGERO DOLLFUS
(Catholic Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	52
Social Democratic	49
Catholic Conservative	44
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	30
Liberal Democratic	6
Communist	3
Social Political	2
Minor groups	1
Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party, dominant in the Parliament; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense, reform legislation including social insurance measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Henri Haeberlin (formerly President, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Edmund Schulthess (President of the Confederation), Marcel Pilet (Vice-President of the Confederation), Dr. Albert Meyer (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Robert Kaeslin (Chancellor), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Brenno Bertoni, Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. B. H. Bolli (formerly President of Council of States), Andreas Laely (President of Council of States), Henri Vallotton, Hermann Schüpbach (President of Party), Dr. Sträuli (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ernst Wetter, Bixio Bossi, Carlo Maggini, Dr. L. F. Meyer and Dr. C. Sulzer-Schmidt (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates direct taxation, anti-militarism, free trade, and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation, and its defence of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Achille Gropierre (Member of National Council), Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council, Secretary of Party), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), E. Reinhard (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber, Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social insurance measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Giuseppe Motta (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Dr. Eduard Guntli (President of Party, Member of National Council), Jakob Sigrist (formerly President of Council of States), Anton Messmer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus, (President of National Council), M. T. M. Musy (Chief of the Department of Finance), Dr. A. von Streng (Member of National Council), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Angelo Tarchini and Emil Rudin.

FARMERS, WORKERS, AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws protecting agricultural interests and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council), Prof. Ernest Laur (Secretary of Party, not a member of the Parliament), Dr. C. Moser (Member

of Council of States), Dr. R. Abt (formerly President of National Council), Dr. R. Koenig, Johann Jenny, Dr. Rudolph Gelpke, M. Siegenthaler, Dr. Hans Tschumi (Members of National Council) and Emil Arnold.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but representing Protestant interests; federalist, and opposed to strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct taxation; left wing tends to coöperation with Radical Democratic Party.

Leaders: Alfred Clottu (President of Party and Member of National Council), Maurice Bujard, Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Jean de Muralt (Members of National Council) and Pierre de Meuron (Member of Council of States).

SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Edwin Hauser (Member of Council of States) and R. Tschudy (Member of National Council).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Conservative Democratic.	Dr. H. Wechlin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Fr. Pochon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers' Party.	M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pays Vaudois	Agrarian.	Albert Wuillamoz (<i>Dir.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenauser (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarau)		
Basler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	Fr. Schneider (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Nationalzeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hageman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Vorwaerts	Communist.	Robert Krebs (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Dovere	Liberal Democratic.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Popolo e Libertà	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Buendner Tagblatt	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chur)		
Freie Raetier	Radical Democratic.	Andreas Laely (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chur)		
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté	Catholic Conservative.	Ed. Armand Spicher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Freiburger Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative.	Jos. Pauchard (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Compagnon (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic; one of the best-informed and most influential Swiss papers.	Edouard Chapuisat (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		Jean Martin (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
		Wm. Martin (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journal des Nations	International.	W. Oryng (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
La Suisse	Independent.	Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Travail (Geneva)	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Genève (Geneva)	Independent.	Ed. Junot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droit du Peuple (Lausanne)	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Dir.</i>) Ed. Privat (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne . (Lausanne)	Independent; middle class paper.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Liberal.	Georges Rigassi (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Muret and Ed. Rossier (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
La Revue (Lausanne)	Radical.	R. Rubattel (<i>Dir.</i>) C. Rieben (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent; middle class paper.	R. Monnet (<i>Dir.</i>) Maxime Reymond (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano)	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Radical Democratic.	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel . (Neuchâtel)	Catholic Conservative. Independent.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Wolfrath (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	Al. Horat (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaempfer (Zurich)	Official organ of Communist Party.	K. Mayer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten . (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Buomberger-Longoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Zeitung . . . (Zurich)	Radical Democratic; wide cir- culation; well informed on economic questions.	E. Rietmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Ernst Nobs and Friedrich Heeb (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zuercher Post (Zurich)	Democratic.	Dr. A. Haas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau . . . (Willisau, Ct. Lucerne) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rote Revue (Zurich) (monthly)	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency .	Independent.	Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)
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TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 294,416 square miles
Population: 13,648,270 (1927 census)

President

GAZI MUSTAPHA KEMAL (People's Party)
Re-elected May 4, 1931, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed September 27, 1930
Reorganized in December, 1930
Reappointed May 5, 1931

Premier

GEN. ISMET PASHA (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Turkia Buyuk Millet Medjlissi)
Election of April 24, 1931 (four-year term)
President: GENERAL KAZIM PASHA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	304
Independents	13
Total	<hr/> 317

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Prior to August, 1930, the only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the adoption of modern ideas and the westernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Mustapha Kemal as President General of the Party the right to speak in its name.

Leaders: Gazi Mustapha Kemal (President of the Republic), Gen. Ismet Pasha (Premier), Gen. Kazim Pasha (President of the Grand National Assembly) and Recep Bey (Secretary General of Party).

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Organized in August, 1930, but dissolved shortly thereafter and its membership disbanded. The deputies who formerly

represented it now form a self-styled independent group although when opportunity arises they may perhaps form a nucleus around Ali Fethi Bey. In *foreign policy* it advocated still closer relations with the Western powers, and Turkey's entry into the League of Nations which was accomplished in 1932. In *domestic policy* it favored a more liberal and less pronouncedly nationalistic administration, and a readjustment of state expenditures to cope with the distressed economic situation of the country. Following a defeat of his resolution of censure of the government by a huge majority, Ali Fethi Bey, the leader of the party, declared the party dissolved. This leaves the opposition elements disorganized and without leadership.

Leader: Fethi Bey (Organizer of the Party, formerly Ambassador in Paris).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Constantinople (Istanbul).

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksham	People's Party. Also publishes a French edition.	Necmeffin Sadik Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party. Also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i> .	Yunus Nadi Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Milliyet	People's Party.	Mahmut Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resmi Gazete	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Zekeriya Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stamboul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vakit	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hakimiyeti Milliye (Angora)	People's Party.	Mahmut Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hayat (weekly)	Literary, economic, and political.	Mehmet Emin Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (monthly)	General news.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Constantinople (monthly)	Economic.	Constantinople Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Levant Trade Review (monthly)	Economic. In English.	American Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Muhit (monthly)	General.	Ahmet Cevat Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resimli Ay (monthly)	General.	Zekeriya Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Commerciale Française (monthly)	Economic. In French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Hakki Tarik Bey (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles; including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 122,775,046; including outlying possessions 137,008,435 (1930 census)

President-elect

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Elected November 8, 1932, for four-year term

Assumes office March 4, 1933

Cabinet

Democratic Cabinet assumes office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of November 8, 1932 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).**

President-elect: JOHN N. GARNER
(Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	59
Republican	36
Farmer-Labor	1

Total 96

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

*Election of November 8, 1932 (for two years).**

Speaker: Not yet elected.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	313
Republican	117
Farmer-Labor	5

Total 435

* The first regular session of the newly elected Congress is not until December, 1933. It may be called in special session, however, after March 4, 1933. The "lame duck" Congress which convened in December, 1932 was made up as follows: Senate, Republicans—48, Democrats—47, Farmer-Labor—1; House, Democrats—219, Republicans—209, Farmer-Labor—1, Vacancies—6.

Note: In the Presidential election of November, 1932, the polling was: Democrat—22,813,786; Republican—15,759,266; Socialist—881,951; Communist—102,785; Prohibitionist—77,528; Liberty—53,446; Other Parties—45,589; Total—39,734,351.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States—the Democratic and the Republican—corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule; while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. There are progressive and conservative Democrats, progressive and conservative Republi-

cans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. In the new Congress six seats, one in the Senate and five in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms, even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. In *foreign policy*, advocates policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and of coöperation with nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine; the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; adherence to the World Court with pending reservations; favors making Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; opposes cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations. Originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but has now dropped this issue. In *domestic policy*, advocates an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, and consolidating departments and bureaus; favors an annually balanced budget with revenue levied on principle of ability to pay; a sound currency and an international conference to consider rehabilitation of silver and monetary questions; stands for a competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding tariff commission, free from executive interference, reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange; favors extension of Federal credit to needy States to provide unemployment relief; the expansion of Federal program of necessary and useful construction affected with a public interest, such as flood control and waterways, including the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes deep waterways; unemployment and old-age insurance, under State laws; restoration of nation's basic industry, agriculture;

a strict and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws; protection of investing public through publishing information about all foreign and domestic offerings of stocks and bonds; regulation of holding companies, of inter-state public utility companies, and of exchanges in securities and commodities; favors quicker methods of realizing on assets of suspended banks; full justice to disabled veterans; independence for the Philippines and ultimate statehood for Puerto Rico; the employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama Canal; the simplification of legal procedure and reorganization of the judicial system to make the attainment of justice speedy, certain and at less cost; continuous publicity of political contributions and expenditures; favors the repeal of the 18th Amendment, to be brought about by Congress immediately proposing a constitutional amendment to truly representative conventions in the States called to act solely on that proposal — State control with Federal supervision to enable prohibition States to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors, and until then an immediate modification of the Volstead Act.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President-elect of the Republic), James A. Farley (Chairman of National Committee), Joseph T. Robinson (Party Leader in the Senate), John N. Garner (Vice-President-elect of the Republic) and H. T. Rainey (Party Leader in the House). Former office holders or party candidates who retain influence include: Alfred E. Smith (Presidential candidate in 1928, formerly Governor of New York), John W. Davis (Presidential candidate in 1924) and James M. Cox (Presidential candidate in 1920). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. In *foreign policy*, has opposed cancellation of Allied debts, though it granted a moratorium; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favors consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stands for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; has pronounced in favor of joining the World Court; opposes membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocates coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favors the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most favored nation principle; has no imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; favors participation of the United States in an international conference on monetary questions, including the position of silver, exchange problems, and commodity prices. In *domestic policy*, endorses a protective tariff on the products of farms, forests, mines and oil wells, with compensatory duties on manufactured goods; supports the Federal Farm Board and pledges itself to principle of assistance to coöperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves; sponsors tariff to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with industry; favors collective bargaining on the part of labor; believes in wise use of all natural resources freed from monopolistic control; favors supervision, regulation and control of public utilities; opposes direct relief by federal government — all relief to be given through agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; reorganization of government bureaus; stands for obedience to and enforcement of the 18th Amendment as of all laws but believes people should have

opportunity of passing upon a proposed amendment that should allow the States to deal with the problem as they desire, subject to the power of the Federal Government to protect those States where prohibition exists, and safeguard all citizens everywhere from return of the saloon; does not propose to reduce navy defenses below that of any other nation; maintains that army has reached an irreducible minimum; approves of drafting material resources as well as men in the case of future war; pledges federal financial aid in highway construction; stands for restoration of credit of the railroads; development of merchant marine; development of Mississippi Waterway System and St. Lawrence Seaway; full and adequate relief of disabled veterans; immigration restriction; preservation and protection of freedom of speech, press, and assemblage; enactment of rigid penal laws to aid States in stamping out activities of gangsters, racketeers and kidnappers; pledges itself to continue relentless warfare against illicit narcotic traffic; upholds rights of Negro citizen to enjoy full benefits of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; favors maintenance of existing status of self-government in Hawaii; inclusion of Puerto Rico in all legislative and administrative measures enacted or adopted by Congress or otherwise for economic benefit of their fellow-citizens of the mainland; advocates giving to Alaska the widest possible territorial self-government and placing its citizens on equality with those in the several States; and favors fullest protection for property rights of the American Indians, and provision for them of adequate educational facilities.

Leaders: Herbert Hoover (retiring President of the Republic), Everett Sanders (Chairman of the Republican National Committee), Charles Curtis (retiring Vice-President of the Republic), Simeon D. Fess and David A. Reed (Senators) and Bertrand H. Snell (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>(m. morning, e. evening)</i> <i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald	37,685	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Birmingham)			J. E. Chappell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser	24,281	Democratic.	Grover C. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Montgomery)			
CALIFORNIA			
Times (Los Angeles) . .	177,087	Independent Republican.	R. W. Trueblood (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle	99,111	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Francisco)			W. H. B. Fowler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner	179,348	Independent.	Hearst newspaper
(San Francisco)			(See Note p. 190)
			James R. Nourse (<i>Ed.</i>)
COLORADO			
Post (e.)	149,466	Independent.	F. G. Bonfils (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Denver)			W. C. Shepherd (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News.	35,725	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper
(Denver)			(See Note p. 190)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (Hartford) . .	36,958	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	H. H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>)
			Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (Washington) . .	62,195	Independent.	Ira Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (e.) (Washington) .	115,389	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1933.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
United States Daily. . . (Washington)	27,003	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Pres.</i>)
<i>FLORIDA</i>			
Florida Times Union . . . (Jacksonville)	49,366	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>GEORGIA</i>			
Constitution (Atlanta) . .	87,355	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>ILLINOIS</i>			
Daily News (<i>e.</i>) . . .	399,492	Independent.	William Franklin Knox (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>) Robert R. McCormick (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago) . . .	776,766	Independent Republican.	
<i>INDIANA</i>			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Indianapolis)	133,885	Independent Republican.	Warren C. Fairbanks (<i>Pub.</i>) Louis Howland (<i>Ed.</i>) John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and</i> <i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Indianapolis) . . .	108,628	Independent.	
<i>IOWA</i>			
Register (Des Moines) . .	121,894	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>KANSAS</i>			
Capital (Topeka) . . .	40,491	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Harold T. Chase (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>KENTUCKY</i>			
Courier-Journal . . .	94,241	Democratic.	Robert W. Bingham (<i>Pub.</i>) Harrison Robertson (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>LOUISIANA</i>			
Times-Picayune . . .	95,015	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>MAINE</i>			
News (Bangor) . . .	24,409	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>MARYLAND</i>			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Balti- more)	144,709 (<i>m</i>) 140,831 (<i>e</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pub.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed. morning</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed. evening</i>)
<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i>			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	124,666	Independent; organ of Christian Science Soci- ety, but has wide gen- eral circulation.	Willis J. Abbot, Roland R. Harrison, James E. Pat- ton, and Frank L. Perrin (<i>Ed. Bd.</i>)
Herald (Boston) . . .	118,226	Republican.	H. F. Wheeler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post (Boston) . . .	357,595	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and</i> <i>Pub.</i>)
Transcript (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	34,240	Independent Republican.	Henry T. Claus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republican . . .	17,887	Independent.	Richard Hooker (<i>Pub.</i>) Waldo L. Cook (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>MICHIGAN</i>			
Free Press (Detroit) . .	192,728	Independent.	E. D. Stair (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlton S. Shier (<i>Ed.</i>) William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) George E. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit) . .	265,309	Independent.	
<i>MINNESOTA</i>			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Minneapolis)	117,713	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press . . .	75,847	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>MISSOURI</i>			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City).	289,628	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe Democrat. . .	248,532	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pres.</i>) C. S. Yost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) . .	217,177	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(St. Louis)			

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
NEBRASKA			
Bee-News (<i>m. and e.</i>) . (Omaha)	48,896 (<i>m</i>) 49,734 (<i>e</i>)	Republican.	Fred S. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Herald (Omaha).	117,984	Independent Democratic.	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark) .	150,899	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW YORK			
American	343,370	Organ of W. R. Hearst.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 190)
(New York City)			Edmond D. Coblentz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post (<i>e.</i>) . .	91,742	Republican; oldest daily paper in New York.	Cyrus H. K. Curtis (<i>Pub.</i>)
(New York City)			Julian S. Mason (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald Tribune . . .	325,101	Republican.	Ogden Reid (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
Journal of Commerce .	19,804	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>)
(New York City)			Robert W. Acton (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>)	301,575	Independent Republican.	William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>)
(New York City)			Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times	450,966	Independent Democratic.	Adolph S. Ochs (<i>Pub.</i>)
(New York City)			Rollo Ogden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal .	30,060 (<i>m</i>)	Financial.	F. A. Korsmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(<i>m. and e.</i>)			
(New York City)			
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) .	403,123	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 190)
(New York City)			Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
Observer (Charlotte) .	46,097	Democratic.	Wade H. Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer . .	37,581	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Ed.</i> <i>and Pub.</i>)
(Raleigh)			
OHIO			
Enquirer (Cincinnati) .	90,938	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Plain Dealer	196,003	Independent Democratic.	George M. Rogers (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
(Cleveland)			Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>)	192,745	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 190)
(Cleveland)			Louis B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (<i>e.</i>)	50,671	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Tulsa)			Victor F. Barnett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World (Tulsa) . . .	64,651	Independent Republican.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub. and</i> <i>Ed.</i>)
OREGON			
Oregonian (Portland) .	98,175	Independent Republican.	Paul Kelty (<i>Ed.</i>)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>)	528,803	Independent Republican.	Fred Fuller Shedd (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Philadelphia)			
Public Ledger (<i>m. and e.</i>)	104,541 (<i>m</i>)	Independent.	Cyrus H. K. Curtis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Philadelphia) . . .	190,306 (<i>e</i>)		C. M. Morrison (<i>Ed.</i>)
			Samuel S. Schwab (<i>Mg. Ed. morning</i>)
			Harry B. Nason, Jr. (<i>Mg. Ed. evening</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>)	155,800	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 190)
(Pittsburgh)			Edward T. Leech (<i>Ed.</i>)
RHODE ISLAND			
Journal (Providence) .	43,314	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i>	110,780 (<i>m</i>)	Democratic.	George Morris (<i>Pres.</i>)
<i>and e.</i>) (Memphis) .	83,904 (<i>e</i>)		

UNITED STATES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<i>TEXAS</i>			
News (Dallas) . . .	79,120	Independent Democratic.	George B. Dealey (<i>Pub.</i>) James Q. Dealey (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>UTAH</i>			
Tribune	44,409	Republican.	G. B. Heal (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Salt Lake City)			
<i>VIRGINIA</i>			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Richmond)	66,883	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>WASHINGTON</i>			
Post Intelligencer . . . (Seattle)	90,379	Republican.	Hearst newspaper (See Note below)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle) . .	92,045	Independent.	R. T. Van Pittisch (<i>Ed.</i>) C. B. Blethen (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>) W. D. Chandler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
<i>WISCONSIN</i>			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	149,901	Independent.	Harry J. Grant (<i>Pub.</i>) L. W. Nieman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	48,682	Socialist.	E. J. Costello (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

NOTE.—One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers. . . .	Independent; composed of 22 papers in 17 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers .	Independent; composed of 25 papers in 25 cities.	Robert W. Scripps (<i>Controlling Shareholder</i>) Roy W. Howard (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the *New York Times*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, which is affiliated with the *New York Evening Post*.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; affiliated with Reuters-Havas-Wolff group.	Frank B. Noyes (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving clients in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Karl A. Bickel (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	J. V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>)
Universal News Service . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	James T. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Empire (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent.	John W. Troy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent.	Edward G. Morissey (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i>) Raymond Coll (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Hochi (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent. In Japanese and English.	F. Makino (<i>Prop.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent. In Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	W. R. Farrington (<i>Pub.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>) Charles G. Bockus (<i>Mgr.</i>) James B. Hatcher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	
Pacific Affairs (Honolulu, T. H.) (monthly)	Political, social and international affairs of the Pacific Area.	Institute of Pacific Relations (<i>Pub.</i>) Elizabeth Green (<i>Ed.</i>) Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>) Vicente Madrigal (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin (Manila, P. I.)	Republican.	
Philippines Herald (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista. In English.	
Tribune (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista. In English.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Vanguardia (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista. In Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippine Magazine (Manila, P. I.) (monthly)	Independent. In English.	Philippine Education Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Ed.</i>) Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Unionist-Republican; advocates Puerto Rican Statehood. In Spanish.	
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Liberal; advocates independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then. In Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent. In Spanish.	José Pérez Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent. In Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pais (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Unionist-Republican; advocates Puerto Rican Statehood. In Spanish.	Juan B. Huyke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment. In Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Porto Rico Progress (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Independent. In English.	Howard Hull (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent. In Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)

NOTE.—All nacionalista papers in the Philippines favor Philippine independence, but of late the entire Filipino press has become more conservative in the face of threatened discontinuance of free trade with the United States, and Japanese action in Manchuria.

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS (w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review (q.) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Historical Review (q.) (New York, N. Y.)	Historical.	Henry E. Brown and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (q.) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Annalist (w.) (New York, N. Y.)	Financial and economic.	Benjamin Baker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Barron's (<i>w.</i>) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Hugh Bancroft (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Business Week (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Economic and financial.	Marc A. Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce Reports (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Jacob Seibert (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and historical.	New York Times Co. (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (<i>q.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (<i>q.</i>) . . (New York, N. Y.)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Literary Digest (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Current events; digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	William S. Woods (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; radical tendency.	Oswald Garrison Villard (<i>Contributing Ed.</i>)
Nation's Business (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
New Outlook (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Alfred E. Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; liberal.	Bruce Bliven (<i>Pres.</i>)
North American Review (<i>m.</i>) . (New York, N. Y.)	Political and social.	Walter B. Mahoney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political.	Parker T. Moon (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	F. W. Taussig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Reviews and World's Work (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Albert Shaw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 1,903,083 (1931 estimate)

President

DR. GABRIEL TERRA (Batllista Colorado)

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for four-year term

The executive functions are divided between the President and a National Administrative Council consisting of nine members: at present six are of the Colorado party, and three are of the Blanco — three retiring every two years — all elected by direct popular vote. The members who will assume office March 1, 1933 are: Antonio Rubio (President), Tomas Berreta, Juan Sorin, Baltazar Brum, Victoriano M. Martinez, Andres Martinez Trueba (Colorados); and Ismael Cortinas, Alfredo Garcia Morales, Gustavo Gallinal (Blancos)

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1931, three members by the President, and four members by the National Administrative Council — all are members of the Colorado Party

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of November, 1932 (six-year term;
renewed by thirds every two years)*

President: JUAN A. RAMIREZ

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Blanco (Nationalists)	11
Colorado (Batllistas — 6, Sosistas — 2	8
Total	19

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara Nacional de Representantes)

Election of November, 1931 (for three years)

President: JOSE A. OTAMENDI

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado (Batllistas — 45, Riv- eristas — 7, Vieristas — 2, Sosistas — 5).	59
Blanco (Herreristas — 38, Na- tionalists — 18, Radicals — 1)	57
Catholic	3
Communist	2
Socialist	2

Total 123

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the

government has continued for nearly a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State. With the exception of the "Riverista" faction, the Colorado Party advocates limitation of presidential powers and a maximum of power for the Administrative Council.

In the presidential election of November, 1930, the Colorado Party put forth three candidates, subject to a pre-election agreement to the effect that, if the "Riverista" candidate, Dr. Manini Rios, should obtain 17½ percent of the Colorado vote, he would be considered the Party candidate. As he failed to receive that percentage, Dr. Gabriel Terra became the candidate of the Colorado majority and was elected President of Uruguay.

Leaders: Dr. Gabriel Terra (Batllista, President of the Republic), Dr. Baltazar Brum (Batllista, formerly President of the National Council of Administration), César Batlle Pacheco Batllista (a son of Don José Batlle y Ordóñez, former President of Uruguay and founder of the Batllista faction), Sr. Rodríguez Fabregat (Sosista), Dr. Pedro Manini Rios (Riverista, member of the Chamber of Representatives, candidate for President in the November, 1930 elections), Dr. Juan Campisteguy (Riverista, ex-President of Uruguay) and Luis C. Caviglia (Vierista, an outgoing member of the National Council of Administration).

BLANCO PARTY: The Blanco Party is now composed of three factions: those retaining the name of "Nacionalista," headed by a Board of Directors, the President of which is Dr. Ismael Cortinas; the "Herreristas," headed by Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (both of which are conservative) and the Radicals or "Carnellistas." The "Herreristas," who followed Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera in his break with the regular Blanco organization established themselves in the November 29th election as the dominant Blanco faction. The most consistent feature of the Blanco program is its advocacy of more extensive power for the President of the Republic.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (Leader of the Herrerista faction), Dr. Ismael Cortinas (President of the Board of Directors of the regular Nacionalist faction) and Dr. Lorenzo Carnelli (Leader of the Radical faction of the Nacionalists, member of the House of Representatives).

Other Party Leaders: J. Secco Illa (leader of the Union Civica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party) and Eugenio Gomez (member of the House of Representatives, leader of the Communist Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bien Público	Catholic; conservative.	Hugo Antuña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Juan P. Saurez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Día	Colorado-Batllista.	César Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (evening)	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1923.	Vicente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario del Plata	Blanco; conservative.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ideal (evening)	Colorado-Batllista.	Lorenzo Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Imparcial	Non-partisan.	Eduardo Ferreira (<i>Dir.</i>)
Justicia	Communist.	Eugenio Gómez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mañana	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1917.	A. Perez Olave (<i>Ed.</i>)
País	Blanco.	Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Plata	Blanco; conservative.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sol	Socialist.	Dr. Emilio Frugoni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Arestes Boroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín del Ministerio de Ha- cienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Felipe Grucci (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ilustración Uruguaya (monthly)	Political and current events.	Alberto Arocena (<i>Dir.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Circulo de la Prensa	Independent.	Bernardino Orique (<i>Acting Pres.</i>)
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VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres
Population: 632 (1930 census)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI

Elected Pope (261st), February 6, 1922; crowned, February 12, 1922

Secretary of State

EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. At present there are 18 vacancies. Their nationality at present is: Italian 26, French 6, German 5, American 4, Spanish 3, Polish 2, Belgian, Brazilian, English, Hungarian, Irish, and Portuguese 1 each.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios with 38 countries, besides unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a governor (Cavaliere Camillo Serafini), a Counselor General (Marquis Francesco Pacelli), and a Secretary General (Commendatore Camillo Beccari), assisted by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Della Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly)	Official.	Monsig. Ubaldo Mannucci (<i>Dir.</i>)
Illustrazione Vaticana (monthly)	Semi-official.	
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas

Area: 393,874 square miles

Population: 3,053,497 (1926 estimate)

President

GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ

Elected Constitutional President on June 19, 1931, on resignation of President Perez, to fill his unexpired term ending on April 19, 1936. Assumed office July 13, 1931

Cabinet

Appointed July 13, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Camara del Senado)

†*Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)*

President: Changes every thirty days.

Number of members 40

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

†*Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)*

President: Changes every thirty days.

Number of members 81

† No elections were held in 1930.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
	R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nuevo Diario	Jose Gil Fortoul (<i>Dir.</i>)
Religion	Monseñor Jesus Maria Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Antonio Fernandez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Luis T. Nuñez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Impulso	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Barquisimeto)	
Informacion	Juan Besson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Maracaibo)	
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nos-Otras (bi-monthly)	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cultura Venezolana (monthly)	Dr. Jose A. Tagliaferro (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)

Area: 96,134 square miles

Population: 13,930,918 (census of March 31, 1931)

Ruler

KING ALEXANDER I

Became Regent June 24, 1914; ascended throne August 16, 1921; abolished 1921 Constitution and dismissed Parliament January 6, 1929; promulgated new Constitution September 3, 1931

Cabinet

National Party (Seven Serbs, four Croats, two Slovenes, two Bosnians, one Dalmatian, one Serb from former Austrian provinces)

Premier

DR. MILAN SRŠKICH (National Party)

Reorganized November 5, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Predstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

Election of January 3, 1932; six-year term.

President: DR. ANTE PAVELICH

Parties

National. 76

Representation

LOWER CHAMBER

(Skupština)

*Election of November 8, 1931; four-year term.**

President: DR. KOSTA KUMANUDI

Parties

National. 305

Representation

NOTE.—Of the Senators, 29 are appointed by the Crown and 47 are elected.

*At this election only one list was presented to the voters, that of the National Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL PARTY: The official title of the party is "Yugoslav Radical-Peasant-Democratic Party." It was formed on a nation-wide basis by Gen. Pera Zivkovich and other officials of the dictatorial régime, many of them leaders of former parties, to present a list at the elections of November 8, 1931. Its watchword is "national unity." It represents the views of those who have worked under the direction of King Alexander to establish a strong central government, with local autonomies in the "banats" (provinces). It presented a list of 1330 candidates at the November, 1931 elections. 2,324,145 votes were cast. 305 deputies were elected. Of these, 145 are former members of the Radical Party, 57 former members of the Democratic Party, 28 former members of the Croat Peasant Party.

Leader: N. Uzunovich (Chairman of Party).

The royal decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibits their reconstitution. New parties may not be formed if they are based on regional, religious or class divisions.

The three principal parties in existence before the decree of January 6, 1929, were as follows:

RADICAL PARTY: Composed principally of Serbian nationalists favorable to centralized administration; long under the leadership of the late Nikola Pashitch.

Leaders: Aca Stanojevich, Dr. M. Ninchich, Nikola Uzunovich, Boza Maksimovich (now Minister of Justice) and Lazar Markovich.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The principal Serbian party opposed to the policy of Pashitch.

Leaders: L. Davidovich, Dr. V. Marinkovich and K. Kumanudi (now President of Chamber of Deputies).

CROAT PEASANT PARTY: Founded by the late Stephen Radich and having its following mainly among the peasantry of Croatia; at first favored republicanism, later fought for Croatian autonomy and a decentralized administration.

Leaders: Dr. Vlatko Machek, Benjamin Shuperina, Dr. I. Shvegel, Stanko Shibenik, Stijepo Kobasica and Dr. Pernar.

Other parties were: the Independent Democratic Party, led by Svetozar Pribichevich; the Slovene Clerical Party, led by Father Koroshets; the Yugoslav Mohammedan Party, led by Dr. Mehmed Spaho; the Serb Agrarian Party, led by Jovan M. Jovanovich; the Croat Federalist Party, led by Dr. Ante Trumbich; and the German Group, led by Dr. S. Kraft.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politika	Independent, with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Prop.</i>) Messrs. Milenovich and Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda	Independent; sympathies were formerly with Democrats.	Manuel Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trgovinski Glasnik	Independent; commercial daily, organ of merchants.	B. J. Antonievich (<i>Prop.</i>) D. Lazarevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Semi-official.	M. Stanojevich (<i>Prop.</i>) S. Krakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Independent.	Dr. A. Kramer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Formerly organ of Slovene Clerical Party.	T. Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Terseglav (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenski Narod (Ljubljana)	Independent, with Democratic sympathies.	Josip Župančič (<i>Ed.</i>)
Delbaska (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	S. Toman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ. In German.	B. Kremlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vecernja Posta (Sarajevo)	Independent.	Mr. Boroevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; unionist.	V. Braevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Becsmegyi Naplo (Subotitz)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	L. Flinyves (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	M. Lakatoch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jutarnji List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Vecer.</i>	J. Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	Independent. In German.	E. Demetrovich (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union; independent.	S. Jutrissha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obzor (Zagreb)	Independent; oldest Croat paper.	Dr. M. Dezman (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. R. Meixner (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
L'Echo de Belgrade (weekly)	Semi-official, in French. Political, economic and literary.	
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Zvezich and G. Kozomanich (<i>Eds.</i>)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (monthly)	Independent cultural and political periodical, with federalistic sympathies.	Dr. M. Curcin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomist (monthly)	Economic and financial.	M. Todorovic (<i>Prop.</i>) N. Stanarevic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankarstvo (Zagreb) (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Ljub. Kosijer (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Avala	Semi-official.	George Perich (<i>Dir.</i>)
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OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 11,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING NADIR SHAH

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Area: 754 square miles

Population: 407,517 (1929 census)

High Commissioner

MANFRED GRAVINA

IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA)

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 177,148 square miles

Population: 2,849,282 (1920 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING FAISAL

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS I

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 24,927 (1928 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

OTHER COUNTRIES

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Independent Sultanate

Ruler

SULTAN SEYYID SIR TAIMUR BIN FEISAL

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

SAUDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital: Mecca

Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDOUL-AZIZ IBN SA'UD

YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 2,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA HAMID ED DIN